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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Bretvi

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MAHATMA CALLS FOR STRIKE TRUCE

Code Of Conduct For Labour Unions

CONSULT CONGRESS & ABIDE BY ITS ADVICE

POONA, August 4, (A.P.I): A suggestion to all strikers to make a frank declaration of submission to arbitration or adjudication, to seek the guidance of the Congress and abide by its advice and all sympathetic strikes to stop, whilst the Congress is engaged in making the contemplated Constituent Assembly a success and while provincial National Governments are functioning, is made by Mahatma Gandhi in an article under the heading "Strikes" to be published in next Sunday's "Harijan."

The article has been relea sed for publication in advance.

WHAT HE TOLD POSTMAN

Mahatma Gandhi writes: "The statement in the daily Press that I had approved of the postal strike is not true. One day a postman asked to be allowed to just say "Vande Mataram" to me. Kanu Gandhi brought him to me. The visitor, however, asked for my blessings for the postmen's strike which had just then commenced. I said to him that if the strike was justified and if they conducted themselves absolutely peacefully, they must succeed. Thus was no approval of the particular strike. Apart, however, from what I said and apart from the merits of the postmen's strike, I feel that as an expert in successful strikes of an absolutely peaceful nature, I owe it to the conductor of this strike as those of all others and the public to state the conditions of successful strikes.

Obviously there should be no strike which is not justifiable on merits. No unjust strike should succeed. All public sympathy must be withheld from such strikes.

MEANS OF SETTLEMENT

The public has no means of judging the merits of a strike, unless it is backed by impartial persons enjoying

(Continued on Page 5 Col.)

Gandhiji In City To-day

POONA Aug. 4, (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi returned to Poona today from Uruli Kanchan, a village near Poona, where he had been for four days to supervise the work done by the Nature Cure Clinic started by him to educate the villagers in his methods of nature cure.

Gandhiji and party are leaving Poona for Bombay "en route" to Wardha tomorrow morning by the 10-40 a.m. passenger train.

U. N. O. Session Forecast

400 Meetings To Be Held In New York Next Sept.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuter): The General Assembly of the United Nations and its Committees will force through 300 to 400 meetings during the second part of its first session which will begin on September 23, an official "forecast" released here declared.

It is estimated that the session will last six to seven weeks. There will be approximately 35 plenary meetings of the Assembly as each of the six of the main Committees and the General Committee will meet 15 to 20 times and in addition there will be about 30 sub-Committees and special Committees holding five to 10 meetings each.

To expedite the work of the Assembly a special Committee has been constituted and under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General M. Trygve Lie. It is now engaged in preparing an overall plan of the work for the Assembly.

Most of the first week will be devoted to plenary meetings.

The chairmen of national delegations will address the Assembly outlining their positions and views on international questions and on items on the agenda. The items on the agenda will then be assigned to the six main Committees. The Committees will present their reports to the General Assembly as a whole in the plenary meeting.

The 14-member General Committee will consist of the President of the Assembly, seven vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the main Committees.

The seven vice-Presidents are the chairmen of the delegations from China, France, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States and Venezuela.

Quit Call To Sind Cabinet

Law Breakers Can't Be Its Custodians: Maulabux's Poser To Mudie

KARACHI, August 4 (A.P.I.): Haji Moulabux, Leader of, Nationalist Muslims in Sind, in the course of a statement explaining the consequences of Muslims' direct action against all its opponents, namely, Congress, British Government and Nationalist Muslims, says: 'Law breakers can not more be custodians of Law" and demands the removal of the present Ministry in Sind which he says is wedded to the policy of League's High Command.

Haji Moulabux says:

I do not intend discusing the ethics of, or the justification for such a struggle. According to me, the League High Command which for the purpose of Mussalmans, had turned Delhi into what Munich once was for the British people, should have in fairness gone out and yielded their place to a new set of people who, without carrying upon themselves any previous stigma for bungling and blundering in the past, might have been able to face the world with greater confidence and might have even secured a happy solution without subjecting the nation to an ordeal involving blood and sweat. But that is primarily a concern of those who think they can best take the Muslim community to its goal only across a welter of blunders, and by creating a division amongst the Indians and by declaring a majority of Indians their enemies.

Normally when a party declares its want of confidence in constitutional behaviour and resolves to take direct action, it gives up as a matter of common political and administrative ethics, the offices it holds under that constitution, the offices which impose upon it the responsibility to preserve the Administration of Law and to treat all the residents of the province whether they belong to their political party or not, with absolute equality and fairness. One cannot function both as a breaker and preserver of the Constitution and the Laws deriving their sanction from it. Such a state of things should sooner or later lead to utter chaos and confusion goes without saying.

Frauleins Find A Way Out

Wed Tommies To Escape Miseries In Germany

FRANKFURT, August 4. (U.P.A.): The Army newspaper 'Stars and Stripes' reported to-day that Frauleins are flocking from the U.S. to the British sector of Berlin in an attempt to take advantage of the lifting of the ban on Tommy-Fraulein marriages.

A British soldier was quoted as saying that "there are three times as many girls on the streets of the British sector as there were last week." The Frauleins themselves cheerfully admitted that the British area was now potentially a more fertile field of operations. "Germany won't be a good place to live in until I am an old woman and I would rather go to another country," one said. "The only way I know is to marry a British soldier."

Persia Will Not Allow Foreign Interference

TEHERAN, August, 3, (Reuter): The Persian Government in a statement issued tonight on the sending of Indian troops to the Iraq Port of Basra to protect British Oil Interests in Southern Persia, said that Persia would never allow foreign interference.

"In accordance with the United Nation's Charter the Iran Government will never permit foreign interference in Persian internal affairs", the statement said.

The statement added that the foreign policy of M. Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, the Prime Minister, was to strengthen relations with all countries, especially with Soviet Russia, the United States and Britain.

City Postmen To Resume Work To-day

POONA & DELHI DEFY UNION DECISIONS

Bombay Telegraph Men To Continue Strike

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Members of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union decided this evening to call off their 25-day-old strike. They will resume duty from 9 a.m. tomorrow (Monday)

A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Union held at Jinnah Hall this evening.

The telegraphists, however, are still firm in this resolve to continue the strike till all their demands are conceded.

The meeting of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, Mr. D. G. Dalvi presiding, also resolved not to receive the salary for the first ten days of July, (they struck work on July 11) till the authorities agreed to pay them the full month's salary. The meeting further expressed sympathy with the telegraph strikers and called upon the members of the Union to restrain themselves from doing anything which would harm the cause of the strikers.

Union officials expressed the hope that the question of the deductions might be settled "properly" before the expiry of the ten-day period.

CONGRESS ASSURANCES

Union officials asserted that this time there would be no hitch in their decision to return to work as the workers "have been duly impressed by the assurances" given by leading Congressmen regarding their support for the demands of the union.

The telegraphists of the city,

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 2)

DELIVERY AT HOME FROM TO-DAY.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, in a Press Note says:—

"It is understood that postmen will resume duty from this morning (Monday). All the postal delivery centres in Bombay will then be closed down and the delivery of all postal articles through postmen will be resumed immediately".

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PEACE IN PARIS AS POLITICIANS TAKE A HOLIDAY

Evatt's Battle For Smaller Nations May Be Lost By A Vote

PARIS, August 4 (Reuter): The Luxembourg Palace today remained shrouded in unaccustomed silence and was a perfect picture of peace in the absence of peace-builders who were taking Sunday rest.

While Mr. Clement Attlee was spending a quiet week-end in Britain, the Belgian Urime Minister, M. Paul Spaak, has also flown back to his own country for two days. The Brazilian Minister, Senior Joad Heves Fontoura, seized the opportunity to pay a flying visit to the famous French Cathedral City of Charters and even the much overburdened French Premier, M. Georges Bidault,—"the busiest man in France" —was able to escape from the scorching sunshine of Paris for a few hours.

The unresolved "majorities" issue was the only obstacle delaying detailed discussion of the five draft treaties as the Paris Conference prepared today to enter its second week, cables E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Conference observers expected the conference committees to begin their article-by-article consideration of draft treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland by the middle of the week.

Examination by the Rules Committee of draft rules of procedure submitted by the "Big Four" has been completed except for Article VI, involving the vital two-thirds 'versus' simple majority issue—and the Rules Committee is expected to thrash this out at a meeting tomorrow which in the absence of plenary sessions may last all day.

A decision on the majorities issue was today thought possible by Tuesday, and even perhaps tomorrow. Nine "territorial" and "functional" committees of the conference would then be free to swing into action.

SATELLITES INVITED

Among other expected developments coming this week is a despatch of formal invitations in the name of the 21 powers to five enemy states to send representatives to Paris to state their views on draft treaties. All the five enemy powers already have delegates in Paris, but some of the leading figures are still waiting in their capitals for r formal invitation.

Whereas invitations to ex-enemies are a foregone conclusion, since they were agreed upon in principle by the "Big Four', a decision on Albania, Egypt, Luxembourg, Mexico and Cuba, who also claim the right to attend the conference, is less certain.

The A.P.A. adds: The consensus among the smaller nations is that the Australian demand for a simple majority vote has already been lost.

Qualified British Commonwealth observers, apart from Australian, predicted that Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and France would vote together with the probable support of China, Norway, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Against this line-up, these sources said, the small powers would probably lose most battles by a one-vote margin.

Yugoslavia has actually proposed Albania as the twenty-second member of the conference.

The Cuban request for admission to the conference was handed to the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers today by Senior Hector de Ayala, the Cuban Minister in Paris.

Viceroy's Statement On August 15?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 4.—Unconfirmed reports indicate the possibility of the Viceroy making an important statement on or about August 15 by which time, replies from Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru to his invitation to nominate representatives to the quotas allotted to their organisations in the Executive Council are expected. The statement, it is presumed, will deal with the reconstitution of the Interim Central Government.

The same circles envisage the possibility of the Muslim League resorting to picketing of the Constituent Assembly when it meets.

Hints of a controversy to come have already been detected in the declarations made in the plenary session and the Rules Committee—by Yugoslavia and the Ukraine on draft proposals for Trieste and in the Byelo-Russian delegates' attack on the existing state of affairs in Italian colonies (where under the "Big Four" plan, British Administration is to continue for 12 months until the future of colonies is finally decided).

Controversy also dominated another piece of news today—that naval experts of "Big Four" powers have failed to agree on the final allocation of Italian warships between Britain, United States and Russia.

They have completed their so-called lists "A", "B" and "C" only two of which include modern battleships of the 35,000-ton "Vittorio Veneto" class, but found it impossible to decide how these lists were to be allotted among "Big Three."

The British are reported to have opposed Russian suggestions to draw lots and the matter is expected to be referred back to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The voting majority question is still the vital issue of the Paris Conference in the view of Dr. Herbert Evatt Australian Foreign Minister, frequently called "the little countries' champion from a big country." Discussing the controversy with Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent, today, Dr. Evatt sometimes described as "the Australian Bevin"—declared: "It is not that we necessarily want to alter treaties by a bare majority though perhaps they should be—it might depend on circumstances. We ask in short for the basic right of consultation with the Council of Foreign Ministers as a conference majority and not as individual powers."

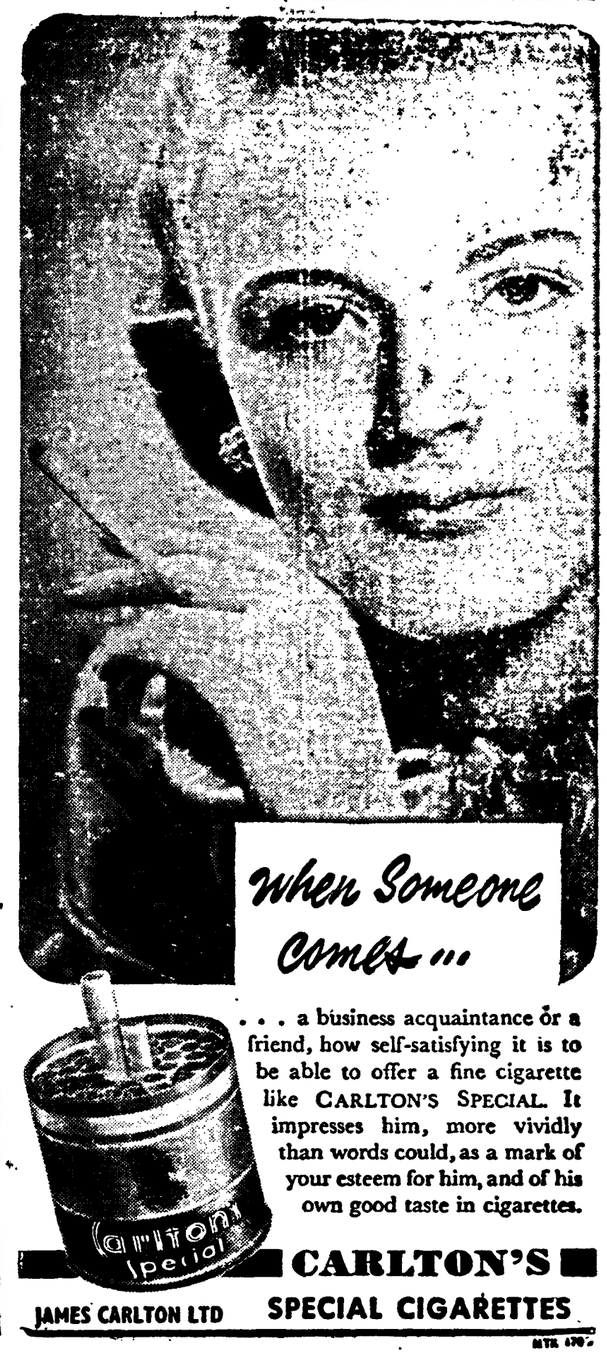
In this connection, Dr. Evatt, whose powerful physique and downright views have dominated the first week of the conference, has risen to hammer home his belief in simple majority as opposed to a two-thirds majority by the 'Big Four' in their draft rules of procedure for the conference. "People are getting confused ever the issue", Dr. Evatt said.

"The Council of Foreign Ministers is acting in an exclusive way when it tries to exercise the privilege and prerogative of a class within a class."

Observers are wondering whether clashes in Paris Committees will develop between Dr. Manuilsky (Ukraine) and Dr. Herbert Evatt, both having already shown mutual signs of making sparks fly at each others expense.

Mirza Ismail In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 4. U. P. I.): Sir Mirza Ismail, Premier designate of Hyderabad, arrived yesterday from Delhi by air. He taking over charge on Tuesday.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FAMILY PENSIONS

BRITISH and INDIAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and BRITISH OTHER RANKS OF BRITISH and INDIAN SERVICES.

FAMILY DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS AND CHILDREN'S AWARDS

A claim for family dependants pension/children's allowance arises when a member of the forces dies in circumstances which are held as attributable to or aggravated by war service.

The main conditions governing an award are as follows:—

WIDOW

A widow of the member of the forces is eligible for a pension if she was not separated from the member of the forces at the date of his death or in case of separation was in receipt of periodical payments from her husband under a maintenance or separation order.

WIDOWER

A widower of a woman member of the forces is eligible for a pension if he was dependent on her and is in pecuniary need and incapable of self-support.

PARENTS

The parent of a member of the forces who has died as a result of war service may be granted a pension if in pecuniary need arising from old age or from infirmity or any other adverse conditions not merely of a temporary character.

If it is claimed that need arises from age only the claim is not considered if the father is living and is under 65 years of age.

OTHER DEPENDANTS

A dependant of a deceased member of the forces may be considered for an award, in certain circumstances, if he or she has been dependant upon the member of the forces for at least six months before termination of the war service, is in pecuniary need and is wholly or partly incapable of self-support.

ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN AND EDUCATION ALLOWANCE

These are admissible to the children of a deceased member of the forces subject to certain conditions being fulfilled.

Applications for any of the above pensions or allowances should be submitted as follows:—

Officers and British Other Ranks of British Service.
The Ministry of Pensions, Norcross,
Blackpool, Lances, England.

Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in India (or elsewhere in the world except U. K., Europe or the American Continent).

The Controller of Military Accounts (Pensions).
Post Office "C.M.A. Cantt." LAHORE CANTT.

Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in the U. K., Europe or American Continent.

The Secretary of State for India, London.

Issued by the Adjutant-General in India, G.H.Q., New Delhi.

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ARAB WORLD ASTIR

Boycott Of "Everything Jewish" Being Intensified —Interview With Grand Mufti—El Azhar Jurists Study Communism In Relation To Islam

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

BEIRUT.—The Arab League Secretariat has recently notified all Arab member-states which might attend the International Conference on World Trade to refrain from approving a resolution which the conference will table for lifting restrictions on the importation of goods by different countries and of the removal of economic sanctions on member states.

The League asked the member-states to guard against the passage of such a resolution as it conflicted with the League's decision to boycott Zionist goods.

ARAB AIR SERVICE.

AMMAN.—Five De Havilland-Rapid planes will shortly fly to the Middle East to operate on the lines of the Arabian Air Service, which has a capital of £250.000. it is reported.

The planes are to be piloted by six former R.A.F. men who had served in the Middle. East where they cultivated the friendship of a wealthy Arab who has been instrumental in engaging them. Their commander is F/Lt. Sanders. They met him in Trans-Jordan. The company plans to open an aviation school, using a number of Tiger-Mouth planes, which will also be flown over from Britain.

FRANCO-SYRIAN RELATIONS.

DAMASCUS.—Diplomatic representation between France and the Levant states was resumed last week. In reply to a question regarding the resumption, Saadallah Bey Jabiri the Syrian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, said:

"The number of officials at the French Legation in Damascus will not exceed four persons. It had been decided to resume diplomatic representation between Syria and France on the following bases, Saadallah Bey declared:

1. Representation should be in the natural and normal way.
2. A joint Franco-Syrian committee will be formed to settle all outstanding questions.
3. French schools might be reopened if they adopted the Syrian curriculum.
4. Technical schools, such as St. Luke's School, will fall under the supervision of the French Government.

UNO AND ARAB LEAGUE.

ALEXANDRIA.—Speaking of the possible success of UNO regarding the raising of an international army for the maintenance of peace, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, told journalists here:

"It would be in the general interest if the Arab League were entrusted with recruiting an Arab Army which would have the mission of ensuring peace in the Arab world, if an international army for the maintenance of peace were set up.

"This would be an occasion to make the Arab League dependent upon the Security Council, he added, and "this is exactly what we hope to achieve. The League was formally recognised by the United Nations at the time of its creation. However, no bases of diplomatic relations with foreign powers have so far been established."

It is recalled that one of the Bludan Conference resolutions in June last was a recommendation to each of the member-states of the League to request for recognition with the British Government within the framework of the Covenant of the Arab League and furthermore to regard the communications of the Secretariat as emanating from the League.

The Arab governments, it is now reported, have each implemented this resolution.

They have also asked the British Government to enter into direct negotiations with the League on the subject of Palestine. A reply to both notes is expected before August, it is reliably learned.

COMMUNISM AND ISLAM.

CAIRO.—A convention of "Ulema" (elected jurists) have been asked by the El Azhar Faculty of Jurisprudence to prepare a study of Communism as related to Islam and of other extremist political creeds which conflict with the liberalism of Islam, a report from Cairo states. The result of their study will be circulated in the Moslem world, the report adds.

In the course of an interview before his departure for France, Tahsin Bey Askari, the Iraqi Minister, stated that the measures taken against Communists by the different Arab governments were not the result of concerted action, but pure coincidence.

LATER.

CAIRO.—Provisions were added to the Egyptian Criminal Code with a view to checking Communism and other subversive activity within the state, by Royal decree yesterday.

Persons carrying out propaganda aimed at the alteration of any of the basic principles of the Constitution or of the country's social order are liable to imprisonment for a minimum of five years and a fine of from £E.50 to £E.500.

Persons adhering to such societies are punishable with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding £E.200, while persons joining such organisations whose headquarters are abroad are liable to imprisonment and a fine not exceeding £E.100.

Persons setting up, organising or operating societies whose aim is the elimination of the fundamentals of Egyptian society, the state's economic or social structures are liable to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine not exceeding £E1,000.

In an explanatory note to the decree, it is stated that Communism had spread after World War I., but those who have preached equality have gone to destructive extremism. World War II., made matters worse, and it has now become necessary to check this wave.

ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT.

JERUSALEM—After six months of observation and experimentation since the boycott of Jewish goods was proclaimed by the Arab League states, the four-man Arab Higher Committee of Palestine has decided to announce the official establishment of a Central Economic and Boycott Committee and its programme with a view to giving effect to the resolutions of the Bludan Conference of the Arab League held last June which aim at paralyzing the growing Jewish effort to consolidate and stabilise Zionist industries.

According to their statement, the practical methods of enforcing the boycott rest on two aspects, namely, the negative and positive. The former, it is stated, requires both merchant and consumer to abstain completely from dealing with Jewish producers commission agents and shopkeepers, and from the general public, in addition, a boycott of cultural, social, and public and technical and professional services.

The positive aspect includes the inception of a general policy of encouragement to establish and reinforce Arab industries to produce those goods mainly produced by Jews. It is recorded that Arab deposits and liquid assets in Palestine banks attain a total of £18,000,000 which could be usefully employed in industrial enterprises.

HOW THE BOYCOTT WILL BE ENFORCED.

Control of the boycott locally, and of its enforcement will be carried out, it is stated, through sub-committees to be set up within the next fortnight by chambers of commerce and assisted by the various youth organisations, members of social and cultural clubs and societies as well as through propaganda carried out by the Central Committee. This propaganda will aim at making the "boycott of everything Jewish" to be regarded as a necessary sacrifice and a national creed.

Infringements on the part of Palestine Arabs of the boycott, it is understood, will be dealt with locally and by direct contact, and if need be, by the publication of black lists.

The Central Economic and Boycott Committee will be composed of one representative from each of the 12 Arab chambers of Commerce in the country one representative from the Arab Manufacturers Association and all four members of the Arab Higher Committee. They will meet regularly every fortnight at centres dictated by exigencies of their agenda. The next meeting will thus be held at Jaffa on Monday, July 28.

It is recalled that last week the Arab League Secretariat conveyed to the Arab Higher Committee an elaborated scheme based on the resolutions adopted at Bludan, Syria, in June 1946, wherein the boycott of Jewish production was considered one of the effective measures to be enforced for combating the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

The response to the Arab Higher Committee's announcement has been described as almost instantaneous. Palestine Arabs are thus drifting voluntarily, but swiftly and resolutely, away from whatever the necessities of the war had subordinated them to the Zionist economic machine.

Seve. leaders express their optimism at seeing the boycott succeed in short period—variously estimated at three to six months. Once it takes root, it is contended, no means of coercion would be required for its popularisation among the rank and file. Even at this stage, it is asserted, no means of coercion will be applied.

INTERVIEW WITH GRAND MUFTI.

Emil Effendi Ghory, member of the Arab Higher Committee, who returned from Egypt yesterday afternoon, stated to me that he had had the honour of meeting His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Amin el Husseini, and the impression he gained from his one-hour conversation was that His Eminence was in high spirits and optimistic as he always had known him to be.

His Eminence was full of hope of the outcome of the Arab struggle, Ghory declared, because he had felt how the Arab world stood solidly behind the Palestine Arabs. The Arabs would eventually come out victorious, was the impression left on Ghory when he left His Eminence.

Asked if the Mufti had any plans for the future, Ghory stated that he did not know of any. His Eminence was now under the protection of King Farouk, and free to receive visitors. No restrictions of any kind had been imposed on him or on his movements. Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, had declared in the Egyptian Parliament as far back as June 15, that the Mufti had, of his own accord, undertaken not to indulge in any political activity that might endanger the cause of Egypt. As far as h ecould gather, Ghory said, His Eminence stood by his word. He refused to hint at the course of events which were taking place in Palestine at present, Ghory informed me.

Salah el Din, the Mufti's only son, was living with his father; but the rest of the family were still in Jerusalem. His Eminence has not asked permission for them to come, Ghory told me.

ARAB AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The Arab Agricultural Bank, with a capital of one million sterling, whose formation was approved by the League last autumn, would come into existence within a fortnight, Ghory learned. Hafiz Affi Pasha, Director of the Misr Bank, who had been entrusted with the task, was giving the finishing touches to the project.

SHARP EXCHANGES AT KASHMIR TRIAL

At One Stage Asaf Ali Threatend To Give Up Defence Altogether

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), August 4 (A.P.I.): Sharp exchanges between the Prosecution Counsel, Pandit Madsudan Kak, and the Senior Defence Counsel, Mr. Asaf Ali, during which at one stage Mr. Asaf Ali threatened to give up defence altogether if the prosecution was allowed to put certain questions to a witness, marked yesterday's hearing of the case against Sheikh Abdulla when the Defence cross-examined a C.I.D. reporter who had recorded Sheikh Abdullah's speeches.

Mr. Asaf Ali put a certain question to Witness about the Prime Minister, Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Kak. Prosecution Counsel objected saying that such questions were irrelevant as the accused was being charged for spreading disaffection against His Highness and his Government and the case had nothing to do with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Asaf Ali argued that he wanted to show that the Prime Minister intentionally dragged in the name of His Highness to save himself.

The Court upheld the Prosecution objections and disallowed question regarding the Prime Minister's activities.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED

Mr. Asaf Ali protested that Defence wanted to prove how the Prime Minister was making preparations to crush the National Conference for the past 11 months. The Court, however, disallowed those questions as they had nothing to do with the charge against the accused as such.

Mr. Asaf Ali then asked Witness whether he had heard of "New Kashmir", to which witness replied in the affirmative and added that he had read it also. Defence requested the Court to keep a copy of this book on record but Prosecution objected and questioned under what law Defence could make such a request. The Court, however, asked Defence to submit an application along which they could attach any documents for record. Accordingly, Defence presented three books "New Kashmir", "Quit Kashmir" and "Correspondence Between Beg and Kak".

After the lunch interval, Defence wanted to test the shorthand speed of Witness for recording both Kashmiri and Urdu speech. When Kashmiri and Urdu passages were read out by Defence, witness complained that the speed was too fast. Prosecution questioned Witness whether he could take down easily speeches at a speed of 70 or 80 words per minute.

Mr. Asaf Ali took serious objection to this question and threatened to give up defence altogether if such questions could be entertained. Prosecution Counsel objected to Mr. Asaf Ali's language and as a result there were some sharp exchanges. The Court finally intervened and suggested that Accused himself should dictate certain passages to Witness who would record it.

But Witness again complained that Accused was also reading too fast and said that usually while addressing meetings he does not speak so fast.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Monday morning when further hearing will be resumed.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS

Former Minister Of Interior To Form New Govt.

ISTANBUL, August 4 (Reuter): The Sarojoglu Cabinet has resigned unexpectedly.

President Ineunu has entrusted the former Minister of National Defence and Interior, M. Peker, with the formation of a new cabinet.

M. Peker, who resigned as Minister of the Interior for health reasons in May, 1943, has started talks with political personalities.

According to the latest reports, with the sole exception of the Foreign Minister M. Hassan Saka, none of the members of the Sarajoglu Government will be included in M. Peker's new cabinet.

Ineunu's Position Assured

The parliamentary group of the People's Republican Party—the majority party in Turkey's National Assembly—has taken the unanimous decision to support the re-election of General Ismet Ineunu as President of the Republic when the Assembly meets tomorrow (Monday).

The A.P.A. adds: The resignation will be the greatest upheaval in the Turkish Government since the death of Kemal Ataturk in 1938, when President Ismet Ineunu came to power.

GOVT. SHOCKED

The heavy voting for the Opposition Democratic Party in Turkey's first free elections two weeks ago is reported to have shocked the Government profoundly. The voting was regarded as a demonstration of the nation's dissatisfaction over internal policy, particularly as related to the continued excessive cost of living. Prices in some instances have soared to 1,000 per cent above the 1939 levels.

Recep Perker (57), is described as representing the extreme rightist element of the People's Party.

There are recurring reports that Democratic Party's 62 newly elected Deputies may also resign tomorrow over what the Party alleges to be a fraudulent tabulation of the election returns.

BRAILSFORD'S SOLUTION FOR INDIA TANGLE

Invite Congress To Form Interim Govt. And Give It Chance To Win Over Minorities

LONDON, August 4. (Reuter): The correspondent of the Left Wing paper 'Reynolds News', Mr. H. N. Brailsford who has just come back from India, to-day suggests that the Congress as the larger party in India be invited to construct the Interim Government.

After reviewing recent events since the return to Britain of the Cabinet Mission, he says: "The narrow bigotry of Mr. Jinnah's League is based on the fear of Hindu numbers and Hindu Big Business. The fear can only be overcome by generosity.

From this deadlock a way out must be found. One resource remains which we have not yet tested.

Instead of trying to construct an Interim Government of India of the Viceroy's choosing, let us invite the Congress as the larger party to form it. It will then feel, as never felt before, that the whole responsibility for achieving independence lies in its hands.

Once it has this power beyond dispute, it will be able to win over the minorities without seeming to be weak. To Mr. Jinnah it should offer the Presidency of the Constituent Assembly. This man of ambition must be harnessed to the great historic task.

"Times" Raises A Scare

By repudiating the Constituent Assembly and threatening to use "direct action" to gain their ends, the Muslim League have deliberately opened the door to Indian civil war, declared the influential 'Sunday Times' in a leading article to-day.

The paper goes on: "The threat is not made conditional upon any particular British policy as similar though less immediate Muslim threats have been in the past; it is levied as much against the British Raj as against the Hindus. If it should be carried out, much of the terrible price of suppressing a Muslim revolt, would be paid in British blood and treasure.

"Despite its exaggerations the Muslim League have a legitimate case. Their grievance over the Interim Government, though due to a misunderstanding, is no doubt deeply felt. Their grievance against the Congress is based upon a profound fear of Hindu domination, which has been exacerbated by recent utterances of Congress spokesmen. If a chaos is to be averted then there must be fresh efforts at co-operation and understanding."

JINNAH'S TACTICS.

"The probable, however, is one as much of political tactics as of communal principle. Manifestly Mr. Jinnah is putting up his price. A shrewd judge of the political market, the senses that he can now improve on the Cabinet Mission's terms or perhaps secure their interpretation and reinforcement in his favour,—for a radical change is out of the question. It is primarily for the Congress and Hindus to decide whether to pay any extra premium for unity; but so much is at stake for British authority and, indeed, for the security of the whole Empire, that we, for our part, must strain every nerve to help to bring about a real settlement."

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ANNOUNCEMENT
A Branch Office of the Company has been opened in Poona at Saraswati Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2, under the charge of Mr. J. H. Engineer, B.A., as its Branch Manager. Policyholders and Clients of the Company in the Deccan, the Karnatak, H. E. H. The Nizam Dominions, Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba Districts, are requested to correspond with that Office, to ensure prompt service.
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BOMBAY, 1st August 1946.
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Directed By JAYANT DESAI

Starring:
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ISHWARLAL
MUBARAK
SALVI

EXCELSIOR

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NARGIS, SOBHANA
SAMARTH, PAHARI,
MUBARAK & others
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 8, 2002.
Muslim: Ramzan 7, 1365
Parsi: Aspandarmad 6, 1315.
Sunrise 6-16 a.m., Sunset 7-12 p.m.
Hightide 05-37, 16-56, Lowtide 10-53.

NO CORPORATION MEETING TO-DAY: The office of the Bombay Muncipal Corporation announces that there will be no meeting of the Corporation to-day (Monday).

Today's Engagements

SARBAJANIN DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE: Meeting of Hindu residents of Bombay South (specially Bengali Hindus) at Bengal Lodge, Sitharam Building, Hornby Road (near Crawford Market) at 7 p.m. to-day to consider the holding of Second Durga Puja Ceremony.

ALL-INDIA IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION: Special General Meeting of the Association at Mongini Ltd., Churchgate Street, Fort, under the Presidentship of Mr. N. L. Kara, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

BOMBAY DISCUSSION GROUP: Speaker Mr N. C. Mehta. Subject: Government Machine in Independent India. (For members & their guests only). To-day (Monday).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION: Farewell gathering of the Bombay Provincial Centre in honour of Dr. H. R. Rishworth, Officer Brother of the Order of St. John, retiring Honorary Secretary of the Centre, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Headquarters Building, Town Hall Compound, Fort.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Under the auspices of the Samaj Bombay there will be "Sangitopasana" in the Prarthana Mandir at 7-30 p.m. to-day on account of "Shrawan Somawar".

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Dr. W. Wellinkar will deliver a lecture on "Youth and Society" at the meeting of Youths' Own Union—YOU—at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SILVERFISH: Adjourned annual general meeting at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

MAZDAZNAN: Today at 6 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Waudby Road, speeches on "The b.. book I have read and my reasons for it being the best".

B.P.C.C. LABOUR COMMITTEE: The Congress House announces: The Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. has decided to conduct three training centres in E, F and G Wards for the workers in the Labour area—especially the textile labour workers. Those workers desirous of joining the classes are requested to give their names to the respective Ward Offices or at Congress House, Girgaum, before 6th August at the latest the date time of the training classes, place etc. will be announced later.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY: The first, second and third Hindustani, Examinations conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay, will be held on 7th and 8th Sept. The last date for receiving application forms for those who want exemption from Urdu or Nagri Script is 4th August. The last date for filling in all forms is 14th August. Forms can be had from the Office of the Sabha, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, on any working day between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
MONDAY, August 5.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8-30 Shankar Rao Gaikwad (Shahnai) 8.45 Saadati Khan: Ghazalen 9.0 Kausalya Manjeshwar 12.0 p.m. For Women (H) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Apni Apni Pasand 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Wamanrao Sadolikar 4.50 Shankarrao Gaikwad (Shahnai) 5.15 Kausalya Manjeshwar 5.45 Topic of day 5.55 Local 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Bhavgeet 6.30 D. H. Deodhar 6.45 Abid Husein 7.0 Folk-songs of Maharastra: (Lalit programme) 7-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 "Jotechhe": Nurses (G) 8.45 Shahiri Kavita 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Art-Time (Talk by R. Chatterji) 10.0 Kausalya Manjeshwar 10.30 Wamanrao Sadolikar.

League Hartal On Aug. 16

Jinnah's Call To Observe Day In Peaceful And Disciplined Manner

BOMBAY, Aug. 4 (A.P.A.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, declared to-day in an interview that the hartal called by the League for August 16 will be conducted "peacefully and in a disciplined manner"

The Muslim League Council ordered the hartal and called on Muslims to assemble in meetings throughout India on that day to receive explanations of resolutions the Council adopted withdrawing acceptance of the Cabinet Mission proposals for India's future and ordering "direct action" for Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah told the Associated Press of America:

"We asked the people to suspend only as a protest against the British Delegation having gone back on their word and thereby committed a breach of faith. But the day shall be observed peacefully and in a disciplined manner.

"I expect every Leaguer to carry out that intention and to act accordingly".

NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME

Bombay Province's Proud Record

In the field of National Savings the Province of Bombay has broken one record after another. Within a few months of the inception of the Small Savings Scheme Bombay broke at the Poona Exhibition, Sind's record of the highest sales at the War Services Exhibition. This year Bombay set up three more records by winning the Gold Shield for the Governor's Provinces for the year 1945-46, and the Silver Shield for the third quarter of 1945-46 and again the Silver Shield for the fourth quarter for 1945-46 in Class I (Provinces and States with a population of over one million). A fifth record is also set up by Bombay being the only one of the Governor's Provinces to exceed its annual target as well as the target of monthly average per head of population.

Bombay so far has been the only Province where Government servants are not allowed to be Authorized Agents or even to be members of Committees. This progress is due to the great drive and energy of the Small Savings organization in this Province with the Provincial National Savings Officer, Mr. K. R. Mehta, as its executive Chief. He has set up nearly 200 Small Savings Committees throughout the Province and formed hundreds of Savings Groups already. Influential non-officials have been appointed members of the various Committees. In Bombay City the Government have appointed Sir Cowasjee Jehangir the Chairman of the Bombay Defence Loans Committee. In the Districts the Committees are headed by such men as Sir Manekji Mehta of Poona, Sir Dhunjishaw Cooper of Satara, Rao Saheb Jadav of Surat, Rao Bahadur Sabnis of Dharwar and Mr. N. V. Desai, Retired Sessions Judge, of Ahmedabad. The number of Authorized Agents is steadily rising and is at present about 3,800.

VIVEKANANDA MEMORIAL

Proposed Temple And Hall

Swami Atmabodhananda, President, Vivekananda Society of Calcutta, writes:

The Vivekananda Society of Calcutta, a religious and philanthropic institution established in 1902 by late Sister Nivedita, has been rendering for more than forty years useful services to the cause of humanity. Its activities under the helpful guidance of the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, comprise, among other things, regular public lecture on religion, philosophy and teachings of world-teachers and greatmen by eminent monks and scholars, conversazione and lectures with lantern slides in different parts of the city, free dispensing of medicine to poor patients, lending of books to reading public from its library and pecuniary help to poor but meritorious students. One of the cherished objects of the Society is the erection of a suitable and permanent Memorial Temple and Hall in sacred memory of the illustrious Swami Vivekananda, in the historic city of Calcutta, where he lived and moved and had his being. For the successful fruition of this noble object the Society counts upon the generous help, ungrudging sympathy and whole-hearted co-operation of the public. The proposed scheme is roughly estimated to cost about two lacs of rupees. Any contribution, as a grateful tribute of respect to the memory of the great patriot-saint will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Vivekananda Society, 21 Brindaban Bose Lane, Calcutta.

Bombay Life Employees Form Union

At a meeting of the employees of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, on Saturday a decision was taken to form a union of all members of the staff. The following office bearers were elected:—President:—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Vice-President:—Mr. G. S. Barve, General Secretary:—Mr. S. N. Kaushik and Treasurer:—Mr. J. M. Joshi.

Lectures On Homoeopathy

The series of 48 lectures on the science and art of Homoeopathic practice arranged by the Homoeopathic Post-graduate Association Bombay, for 1946-47 will commence on August 15 and terminate at the end of July 1947. Persons desiring to avail of the opportunity should inform Dr. L. D. Dhawale, President of the Association, Sekhsaria Building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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Harwood League Football

DEPLETED TATAS ROUTED BY TRADES

Bhimrao In Excellent Form

BOMBAY, Sunday

TRADES 4
TATAS 0

Rightout Bhimrao was in excellent form this evening when he helped to rout the much depleted Tatas by the wide margin of four goals to nothing. He was easily the most outstanding forward of the evening. His skill in hopping the ball on a very treacherous surface was unequalled throughout the 70 minutes play. He repeatedly lashed down the flank to scatter the Tatas defence and apart from the fact that he was responsible for half the number of goals scored during the evening, he always looked like upsetting all his opponents' calculations. The second goal he scored was scored from a difficult angle and all the skill of an old master was put into his finish.

Together with inside-right Parab, he combined so effectively that every time the ball was on their right wing, the Trades looked like potential scorers.

Although eclipsed by his right flankman, Thomas, the Trades left in put in a sterling performance for his side. When considering the weakness of the Tatas it must be conceded that their defence was as good as ever and full credit must therefore, go to Thomas who put his side in the lead with only a minute to space for half time.

Rathnam in the deep defence was as good as Bhimrao on the flank. His first time clearances saved many awkward moments. And he never faltered even once during the course of the match.

In the pivotal position Rashad was his good self and he seems to be the discovery of the season in that position. To a somewhat lesser extent, Rashads opposite numbers, Shetty was conspicuous by the Yeomen services he rendered to his side. He always moved with ball and was untiring in his efforts.

Mandon and Papen were as good as ever and it looks almost as if they will retain their positions in the Bombay side.

The Welcome return to the attack of Menzes who acted as the spearhead of the part line made no difference to the side as they failed to score. But some of his runs one in particular, with Rashad shadowing him all the way was a particularly gallant effort.

Thomas and Bhimrao got the goals alternately with only one being scored before the first half.

The Teams:—

TRADES—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Narayan, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Dhakuram.

TATAS—Thingalaya; Mandon and Papen; Anantram, Shetty and Damodar; Peter, Krishnan Menzes, Keshav and Karkera.

Referee—Jayaraman.

This evening at 5-45 p.m. R. A. F. vs. G. I. P.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Today marked another wading out process at the St. Xavier College Table Tennis Tournaments. The first and second round of the Juniors Singles as well as the first and second round of women's singles were decided. Conspicuous by their absence in the latter event were Miss Mabel Brodie Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh.

Several well contested matches were witnessed in the men singles event when the third and fourth round were decided.

TABLE TENNIS LEAGUE MATCHES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Provincial Table Tennis League Matches for 1946 (Men's and Ladies), will be played as usual on and from SUNDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1946. Entrance Fee shall be Rs. 5/- per team. ENTRIES CLOSE ON FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, 1946. Entries may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, BPTTA LEAGUE MATCHES SUB-COMMITTEE, c/o: Secretariat of Bombay Sporting Associations, Brabourne Stadium (North Stand) Church Gate between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on all working days. Due to postal strikes intimation could not be sent to all the affiliated Clubs separately, but the management has tried its level best to send individual intimation of the League Matches to all Clubs which are approachable. Entries may be handed over by filling in the Entrance Forms at the above address.

Cricket

Tourists Not Despondent

Vijay Surprised At Epidemic Of Missed Catches

SWANSEA (South Wales), August 4 (Reuter): Indian cricketers spending a quiet weekend at Swansea in the interval of the match with Glamorgan, are not despondent over the epidemic of missed catches which has afflicted them in recent matches. They consider it a passing phase typical of cricket—the most uncertain of games, says Learie Constantine, "Reuter's" special correspondent.

"It is very difficult to understand why we are missing our chances in the field", said V. M. Merchant, Captain for the present game. I myself dropped a most easy catch at midoff and cannot remember doing such a thing before in all my cricket career."

L. Amarnath, one of the bowlers to suffer from the fielding errors, considers Glamorgan should have been out for about 130 instead 236 with India in the lead at the end of the day, instead of still 170 behind.

The weather today is dull with a slight drizzle and the damp pitch is unlikely to dry out much. India may have a hard struggle for the lead against a keen bowling and fielding side.

Abdul Hafeez, suffering from his nose injury received on Friday at Taunton, is feeling better today. The swelling has somewhat subsided but the injury is still very painful.

The Nawab of Paraudi's strained knee should be better in a few days. Hindlekar, who has suffered several blows on the chest, would welcome a rest from wicket-keeping, which he cannot have owing to the unfitness of Nimbalkar whose fractured thumb will present him playing for at least two more weeks.

FOUR-DAY PLAY FOR THIRD TEST?

LONDON, August 4 (Reuter): The suggestion has been made in the British Press that the Third Test should be extended from three to four days to give India a chance of drawing the series in view of the fact that on the Oval's easy wicket a result of any kind in three days is regarded highly improbable.

Obviously an extra day would make the game more interesting and also swell the coffers of both the M.C.C. and the Indian Cricket Board inasmuch as a huge gate would be assured.

No application for an extra day has been requested by the Tourists. It would be poor consolation to them if they managed to draw the series by asking for favours.

KHER LAYS FOUNDATION OF BALABHAI NANAVATI HOSPITAL AT VILE PARLE

Mahatma Urges That Poor And Depressed Should Have First Claim There

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 4.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, laid the foundation stone of Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital at Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, this morning, before a large and distinguished gathering of the citizens of Bombay and the suburbs. Among those who attended the function were Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Mr. Morarji Desai the Home and Revenue Minister, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. P. G Shah and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Messages received from Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and othrs were read. Mahatma Gandhi in his letter emphasised that the poor and the depressed should have the first claim on the proposed hospital.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa said he agreed with Gandhiji that the poor and the depressed should have the first place in any scheme of medical relief. He knew that 50 percent of the beds in the proposed hospital had been reserved for the poor but he was for priority and not parity for the poor who were the backbone of the community.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta testified, to the esteem and regard in which the late Dr. Balabhai Nanavati was held in Baroda State where he worked as Principal Medical Officer for over 40 years. It was his proud privilege to work under him and he utlimately succeeded him. Dr. Balabhai's concern for the poor was well-known in that State and it was in the fitness of things that his heirs and successors should perpetuate his memory by establishing a hospital with 76 beds to start with. He hoped that the medical officers would be imbibed with the same spirit of service which animated the late Dr. Balabhai. Dr. Mehta suggested that their Nursing Department should be affiliated to the Kasturba Memorial Trust.

Sir Manilal Nanavati in welcoming the guests, gave a detailed history of the hospital project. The main object of the Hospital was to serve the growing requirements of the suburban residents irrespective of caste, creed or colour. Provision had been made for 76 beds, 50 general, 14 for maternity and 12 for children. In each section, half the number of beds would be earmarked for the poor who could not afford to pay and the rest for paying patients. Due provision had been made for the expansion of the building and when this was done, they would be able to accommodate another 125 beds making a total of 200. It would then be a fairly economic unit. The capital cost of the present scheme would be Rs. 8½ lakhs out of which the Nanavati family had contributed Rs. 4 lakhs and the public had contributed about 2½ lakhs

KHER'S TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. BALABHAI

Mr. Kher in his speech said that the late Dr. Balabhai was a noble soul and it was with the object of continuing his benevolent work that the hospital would be started by the family in co-operation with the public of the suburbs.

In this country, continued Mr Kher, there was both poverty and ignorance. In the absence of a balanced diet, lakhs of people fell victims to disease of all kinds. It was their duty to give relief to such people who could not afford to pay for medical attendance. He hoped that the Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital would take the first place in efficiency and cleanliness.

Donations amounting to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were announced at the meeting. Mr. Ratilal Nanavati in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Kher appealed to the citizens of the suburbs to contribute liberally towards the cost and maintenance of the hospital. The silver trowel which was used by Mr. Kher for laying the foundation stone was auctioned and fetched Rs. 12,000.

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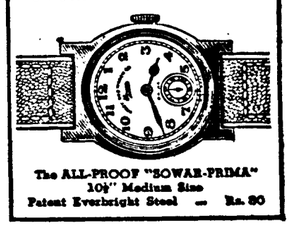

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Sympathy is one of the great secrets of life. It overcomes evil, and strengthens good. It disarms resistance, melts the hardest heart, and develops the better part of human nature.

—Samuel Smiles

The Bombay Chronicle

TRY AGAIN

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly observes that India is bound to attain her independence, that no one can stop it, and that the recent decision of the Muslim League can only delay our independence. But the present situation is so grave and the need for our independence is so urgent that we must avoid, by all possible means, the proverbial dangers of delay. Mr. Jinnah has now made it quite clear that though the League has decided to resort to direct action as and when necessary, the door is still open to negotiations. Only, he says that the next move must now come from the Government and the Congress. He has pointed out the League's fears that Congress may by its majority make the Constituent Assembly into a "de facto" sovereign body and ride rough-shod over the interests of the Muslim minority and that the British Government may fail to enforce the very safeguards it has given to the Muslims in the shape of the Grouping of provinces and the veto given to the Muslims on the Assembly's decision on any major communal issue. Mr. Jinnah suggests that if these fears are allayed by the Government and the Congress it may yet be possible for the League to join the Constituent Assembly. We shall not say what fresh assurances Government may give to Mr. Jinnah. But so far as the Congress is concerned. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made it clear that the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly means only the freedom from British control beyond the fundamentals of the Statement of May 16 which, as Maulana Azad points out, have already been accepted by Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has reason to regret that when Congress was trying to settle things with the League without Britain's interference, the League should have declined to join the Assembly for a mutual settlement and instead asked the British "to remain between our problems." As regards the majority of the Congress in the Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru justly remarks that it did not necessarily mean the sacrifice of the minorities' interests, and even if it did, "we could have quarrelled together and solved these problems."

However, if the League has still left the door open to negotiations it can do no better than respond promptly to the earnest appeal to it by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who said at the Jinnah Hall meeting on Thursday: "If you are still keen on Freedom, come. let us sit together like two brothers and arrive at a settlement or let us refer our differences to arbitration and abide by the verdict; and let us jointly break this document (The Cabinet recommendations). Sit with us and let us take freedom." The League need not fear Congress majority in the Constituent Assembly when Congress has specifically accepted the fundamental provision of the Statement of May 16 that no major communal issue is to be decided without the consent of the two major communities. That will prevent Congress, in spite of its majority, from adding to the Central subjects without the consent of the League. Nor will Congress object to the provinces concerned forming Groups or common cause for specific purposes, provided the commitment is voluntary for every province at every stage. The League too, in its own interests, should never seek to coerce any province.

Assuming then that all parties are willing to try negotiations again, one naturally asks what is going to be the next step, who is to take it and when. From various points of view it is most convenient for the Viceroy to make the next move. Probably he has already done so. He has reiterated his resolve to resume negotiations for the formation of an Interim Government with the support of both the major parties, if that is possible, or, if it is not, with the help of only one of them under clause 8 of the Statement of June 16. But under the scheme of May 16, the Muslim League cannot join the Interim Government as it has rejected that scheme itself. It seems possible that the League may be satisfied with the statement of their attitude that may be given by the Congress and the Viceroy with regard to the fears mentioned above or with any agreed changes in the scheme. But what if the League refuses to modify soon enough its recent decisions? To let the present Government of irresponsible officials to continue indefinitely is intolerable. The Viceroy is bound, under Clause 8, to form an Interim Government with even one of the two major parties and such other elements as may accept the Statement of May 16. Such a Government cannot be objected to as unconstitutional by the League which first got a confidential assurance from the Viceroy about its possibility and later looked forward eagerly to it. Though it may be embarrassing to the Congress to assume responsibility for Government with the League in the opposition and on war path, we cannot see how Congress can escape that responsibility when the alternative is the indefinite continuance of the Government by bureaucratic officials. It is obviously difficult today to anticipate the final outcome of the negotiations that are expected to be renewed. But it is obvious, too, that the Viceroy should immediately invite the Presidents of the Congress and the League to confer with him about the next step.

All's Well. . . .

There will be a sigh of relief all over the country among all sections of the people that the strike of postmen and lower grade staff of the Department has at last been called off with effect from today, thanks to the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, ending the indescribable confusion in the service and untold inconvenience and even suffering to which the people at large were subjected during the past three weeks. Matters had reached a breaking point and if the strike had continued for a week more anarchy would surely have set in not only in this particular public service but in several other public services, too, as the infection would have caught them also. It has been evident throughout the long drawn tug-of-war that neither the Government nor the strikers could afford to take up an extreme attitude. The Government was justified in its contention that it had to consider the claims not only of the postal and telegraph services but of all other public services as well and that it had already appointed a Pay Commission to go into the subject of revision of salaries, etc., in all its aspects. The postmen and lower grade staff were equally justified in their contention that owing to the persisting inordinately high level of the prices of necessaries of life, life was becoming unbearable to them and their dependants.

The strike has been called off on the assurance of the Government that the findings of the Pay Commission in respect of the Postal Service will be expedited as much as possible so that the revision of scales which may be sanctioned may become operative from the 1st of January, 1947. Government has also accepted the adjudicator's award, which benefits the staff to some extent at least and has, besides, given further concessions. The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, who acted most helpfully as mediator between the strikers and the head of the Department, has given an assurance on behalf of the Congress that the latter, when a really national Government comes to function at the Centre, will sympathetically review the position in respect of all the lower grade staffs, including the postal one. Now that the strike has been called off, the postal workers will be called upon to shoulder the burden of clearing off the mountain-high arrears of work. It is due to these workers, who are usually among the hardest worked employees of the Government, that they should be suitably remunerated by the Department for the extra work they will be putting forth till the arrears are cleared off, especially as Government have refused to pay them for the period of the strike.

It is a pity that the telegraphists' strike in Bombay is not yet ended as they feel that their demands have not yet been adequately met by Government. Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, Secretary of the All-India Telegraphists' Union, who arrived here on Saturday has met Mr. Pakvasa and it is to be hoped that the latter will be able to bring about a settlement of this strike also.

Frankly Speaking

Good Example

It is gratifying to learn that the members of the Praja Party in the Kolhapur Legislative Assembly have withdrawn their resignations of their Assembly membership on the assurance by the Kolhapur Government that the nominated non-official members will not vote for the purpose of electing representatives to the Constituent Assembly. The examples set by the Praja Party and the Ruler of Kolhapur and also by the Maharaja of Cochin deserve to be emulated in all the other States. The Princes have enough power to press their own views on the British Government. Let the representation of the States people the Constituent Assembly be at least genuine and honest. The States people should be insistent on this point and agitate vigorously for their elementary rights in this matter.

Provocative Action

The people in New Delhi, who are responsible for the recent communique regarding the despatch of Indian troops to Basrah, have, to say the least of it, committed an egregious and provocative blunder and for which they should, if nothing more, be packed off "home." They seem to be Blimps living in the past who have no place in the present. Some action against these gentlemen is needed because no amount of regret and reproach which have been mildly tried by the India Office can undo the mischief they have done. It is a double mischief. It is a provocative impertinence towards Iran and it is a complete misrepresentation of India's position and attitude on the very eve, moreover, of the transfer of sovereign power to her. But the more important question is whether the situation that has arisen is merely due to the blunder of military Blimps in New Delhi. It is not.

India's Position

Indeed, the Blimps are the instrument of a policy which raises important issues. The despatch of troops may not have been intended directly for the purpose of entering Southern Iran to protect Indian workers and British oil interests. But it is certainly a threat. In view of the recent troubles in Southern Iran and the reported cruising of some British warships in the Persian Gulf no other interpretation could even be equally logical. But such a threat implies interference in the internal affairs of a country and an attack on its sovereignty. Britain has no more right to want to keep law and order in Iran than has, for instance, the Soviet Union. The fact that Britain has "interests" in Iran as also a few hundred Britishers and Indian working the British oil concessions does not justify and legalise the old imperialist methods of Big Powers against small ones. If British nationals and interests suffer, Britain has remedies, against Iran's failure to protect them. But unilateral military interference will be aggression against Iran and its sovereignty which Iran rightly cannot tolerate. The rebuff which the Iranian Government has administered to the British is natural and we are glad it has done so. The second issue is India's position in the affair. The presence of British troops in Iraq under the old treaty is a matter primarily between Iraq and Britain. But India does not want her troops to represent the British there. And she emphatically does not want her troops to trample upon the sovereign rights of Iran. The position of Indian workers in Iran is not the same as of Indians in South Africa. It is Iran's right and privilege to protect them. If Iran fails, India can appeal to an International Court. But India has absolutely no desire to follow the ways of Great and imperialistic powers against Iran or any of her neighbours. India, therefore, cannot reconcile herself to the despatch of her troops to Basrah or anywhere in Iran.

Bound To Fail

As Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says, the Palestine situation threatens to become a crisis involving the Middle East and to over-shadow the importance of the Paris Peace Conference. President Truman is not, for reasons to which we have previously referred, venturing to get himself involved in the tangle. But the British are reported to be determined to press on with the partition plan. They are calling a Round Table Conference. But it is already being hinted that they would not allow the conference to affect the scheme. The conference is, therefore, bound to fail. Nor can the British scheme be successfully imposed on Palestine. The Arabs of Palestine and the States of the Arab League have already made their position unequivocally clear. They will not allow any partitioning of Palestine or any further immigration of Jews into Palestine. They will resist both and those who fondly believe that they can have their way by force of their arms and Jewish military support will only be proceeding to provoke a conflagration which will embrace the whole of the Middle East.

Sensible Suggestion

Mr. Winston Churchill has suggested a far better solution of the British dilemma, a solution which though intended deliberately to be mischievous, is nonetheless sensible. He wants the British to hand over the mandate for Palestine to the United Nations Organisation. It is mischievous from our point of view not because he wants to force the Americans into the Middle East tangle—they are already in it if in a more unworthy manner—but because he wants the British to retain Egypt as their military base in the Middle East. The British have no such right either in Egypt or in Palestine. The suggestion is sensible because once U.N.O. is seized with the problem of Palestine, it is possible to challenge America, Britain and other friends of Zionists on fundamentals before a world forum, fundamentals which constitute the very bases of that forum itself. The fundamentals of the problem are first that Palestine is an Arab country, as every country belongs to its nationals, and has been Arab for a thousand years; and, secondly, no country, however, big and no foreign people have a right to change its character or convert it into anything else. If a crisis is to be averted, a crisis which will ultimately inflict more grievous injury on Britain, America and the Jews than on the Arabs, further immigration of Jews must stop and the people of Palestine be given their political rights.

Sir Mirza Ismail

The appointment of Sir Mirza Ismail as President of the Executive Council of H.E.H. the Nizam has been hailed all over the country as a most befitting one. Sir Mirza has achieved a reputation both as an enlightened patriot and successful administrator and statesman which is the envy of his peers in India. His broad sympathies, scholarship and tact have won for him the esteem of every countryman of his whose vision has not been warped by communal or religious prejudices. His selection as the pilot of the first State in India at the present juncture in the history of that State is a happy one, the significance of which should not be lost on all sections of the people of the State. The State is at the threshold of a new era, political, industrial and social, and should make the best use of the unique abilities and experience of the new Dewan in every one of these fields. The Ruler has announced his intention to democratise the existing constitution, but the measure of reform immediately promised is of a disappointing nature, and is likely to increase rather than decrease the discontent among large sections of the people of the State. Sir Ismail therefore, has no path of roses before him and it will require every ounce of his tact and sympathetic understanding in handling the wheel of the State. Every patriotic Indian will wish him success in his new task.

POONA ASSEMBLY SESSION REVIEWED

DULL BUT VITAL WORK

By G. N. ACHARYA, Our Special Correspondent

I

The 11 days autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in Poona, turned out solid and serious work. There were no fire-works nor sensations. The eager crowds in the visitors' gallery craning their necks to look and listen to the happenings on the floor far below, got no thrills, missed the witty sallies and shrewd home thrusts common in Assembly debates.

The weather outside was dull. It never rained but it drizzled all the time. The sun never shone. The bracing autumn weather of Poona was a tale heard long ago but not felt. Inside the Chamber, eight bills were dealt with, six crores of rupees sanctioned by way of supplementary grants, Bombay's representatives to the Constituent Assembly elected—a bill of fare, dull and uninteresting but vital.

BILL OF FARE

I have an impression that left to themselves Government would have preferred to call the session a little later. After all they took office just three months earlier (on April 3). The weight of administrative work they have had to handle has been heavy in all conscience. And they have had but little time for formulating fresh ameliorative legislation. But the Assembly had to be called to elect representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Even so the Government made the best of it and acquitted themselves very creditably indeed.

The Assembly had eleven sittings. One day was taken up by the so-called elections to the Constituent Assembly. I use the word so-called advisedly because the election of the 19 candidates nominated by the Congress was a foregone conclusion. Nobody else had a ghost of a chance. Yet four persons chose to file their nomination papers. They did not get a single vote between the four of them. But their action meant waste of one day's time of the Assembly and so much expense by way of allowances to the 175 members not to speak of other charges. The price of democracy is that you have often to suffer fools.

Of the other ten sittings, two days were allotted to non-official resolutions; three days were spent in consideration of the supplementary demands, half a day's sitting for an adjournment motion on Ahmedabad. The rest of the time was taken up by eight different Government bills of varying interest and importance.

SIX CRORES MORE

Unlike other Ministries similarly placed, the Bombay Ministry did not pretend to scrap the annual budget already promulgated by the preceding section 93 regime and present a new one. Really speaking, the bulk of that budget is unchangeable. And for any fresh expenditure the Bombay Government were in the fortunate position of having a free balance of Rs. 11 crores to draw upon. And the supplementary demands it asked for amounted to six crores.

But a large proportion of this amount was called for by orders passed or steps taken by the previous regime. As the Finance Minister, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, explained, the long tale of increased dearness allowance and war allowance runs right through the supplementary demands. A few days before they stepped out, the bureaucratic regime seems to have been seized with a fit of generosity and stepped up the rate of dearness allowance to low paid employees—with retrospective effect. They also allotted what is euphemistically called 'war' allowance to high paid employees (upto Rs. 2,000 if married and Rs. 1,500 if unmarried). In certain cases appointments were made without any financial provision. For instance, it was left to the Congress Ministry to find money for the payment of a salary to the commandant of the Governor's Body Guard—an item "charged" on the provincial revenues and in no way subject to the sanction of the Legislature!

With all that, in the little time at their disposal, Government have not been chary in initiating new schemes. The 156 pages booklet containing the details of the supplementary demands includes an appendix showing 55 different new items already started or proposed to be started by Government. The biggest single item of expenditure, unfortunately, falls under the head 'Famine'. When there was a famine in Bengal ruled by a Muslim League Ministry, people all over Hindustan had to collect charity funds, which mostly went to fill the pockets of black market dealers in rice. A Congress Government would not and cannot afford to lean on so uncertain a factor as public charity. They decided to incur an expense of Rs. 72 lakhs on a price subsidy to benefit five scarcity districts of Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Belgaum.

FOR CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

Nor did they consider that enough. It is common knowledge that in times of scarcity children and mothers suffer most. When there is no grain to be had, one cannot think of milk. This Government, however, was not prepared to see young and growing children, have all the rest of their lives dwarfed and stunted by the denial of childhood's sustenance. But milk is not easy to get. Government therefore, adopted a difficult but comprehensive scheme for the FREE distribution of reconstituted milk to children and expectant and nursing mothers in the scarcity areas. For this purpose 100 tons of milk powder is being supplied from stocks in Bombay, 846 tons of separated milk powder and 2,080 tons of full-cream milk powder imported from U S. A., 50 tons of full-cream powder is to be got from New Zealand. The total cost of this scheme upto the end of October alone is Rs. 82 lakhs. Besides these certain other items such as the purchase of 1,500 beds and grants for the manufacture of Vitamin tablets and Glucose Saline and Casein Hydrolysate injections are all to be reckoned as scarcity relief. Yet this whole lot has passed unnoticed without comment or criticism.

The one item in the budget that did call for the loudest and longest debate, was the demand for Rs. 21.60,000 for the introduction of crafts into two classes each of 14,400 primary schools in the province. That debate also produced a speech by the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher—the most notable speech of the session about which I will have something to say in a subsequent article.

EIGHT BILLS

Meanwhile we must cast a brief glance at the eight different Bills which were introduced in the Assembly. Five of these, which were passed without much contest were the result of administrative need and four of them were in the nature of a heritage from the past Government. The Bill to amend the Bombay Panchayats Act, provides for the dissolution of the village Bench at Chembur because the jurisdiction of the Bombay city police and the High Court have been extended to the area under the Greater Bombay Scheme. The Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act merely makes certain offences cognizable and seeks to cure minor anomalies discovered in its working. The Bill to amend the Indian Electricity Act arose out of the bad case of the Hubli Electricity Company which had to be taken possession of under the Defence of India Rules. The Bill provides for possession of an electrical company pending completion of the purchase of the undertaking by Government. The Bill to validate the acts of certain persons appointed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Borough Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat, became necessary by the decision of the High Court holding the supersession of these Municipalities, invalid and ineffectual. The Bill to facilitate the collection of statistics of raw cotton in the province of Bombay is on a slightly different footing. Such statistics are now being collected on a voluntary basis. As this is found somewhat unsatisfactory the Bill makes it compulsory for ginning and pressing factories and dealers to provide certain information.

PROTECTING PEASANTS

Government also introduced three Bills of a definitely reformative character and had all three of them referred to Select Committees. These are the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, the Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy Act and the Bill to provide for the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus.

Khoti is a type of land tenure prevailing on the Konkan coast particularly in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts. The object of the Khoti Bill is to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880 so that the Khoti tenants are brought to the same level as other tenants in the presidency. The majority of cultivators of Khoti land have no fixed tenure and are not in a position to resist exploitation by unscrupulous Khotis, much less to take any interest in the planned development of their lands. The usual village statistics are not available with respect to Khoti lands nor does the usual village system of administration prevail.

The amending Bill seeks to remedy some of these shortcomings, first, by a compulsory introduction of Survey and Record of Rights; secondly, by making annual tenures into permanent tenures; thirdly, by commuting crop share into cash rent; fourthly, by requiring direct payment of assessment to Government; and fifthly by providing that if the khot does not manage his property in the manner laid down in the Bill, the land would lapse to Government as ordinary Ryotwari land.

The opposition to this Bill was led by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Member for Ratnagiri North, a Hindu Mahasabhaite and himself a khot and a friend of khots. He had been ailing for four months. Yet he thought the cause of the khots holy enough to bring him to the Assembly chamber propped by two friends. By the special courtesy of the Speaker he addressed the House sitting in a chair. His speech was a very interesting historical treatise. But as Mr. G. H. Deshpande observed, Mr. Karandikar is fond of dwelling in the 16th and 17th centuries, while they were legislating for the 20th.

The Muslim League party in its role of Opposition chose to go to the rescue of the Khots, but Congress back benchers, including among them Mr. S. L. Peje, himself belonging to the class of oppressed khoti tenants, had no difficulty in making out an overwhelming case for the Bill.

OLD TASK COMPLETED

The Tenancy Act, amendment Bill is one more step in the process of ameliorating the condition of the tenants of agricultural land, the actual tillers of the soil, in the presidency and to give them a sense of security. It seeks to complete the task which the last Congress Ministry undertook but left unfinished when it went out of office in October 1939.

The basic point of the Act of 1939 was the creation of a category of tenants called the protected tenants. Till that date landless tenants had no sense of security, that feeling of permanent attachment to land so essential for its proper cultivation as well as for the tenant's own material well being. Except where there was a contract to the contrary or a custom recognised by a court of law, all tenants were just tenants at will, their occupancy liable to be terminated at the end of the year. The Act laid down that if a person had been a tenant for six years continuously before January 1, 1938, he would automatically become a 'protected tenant', that is to say, he would be regarded as permanently protected against eviction by the landlord. The Act also provided for the fixing of 'reasonable rent' by the Mamlatdar and banned the levying by the landlord of any cess, rent, tax or service of any description.

The present Bill extends the scope of the earlier Act. First, it brings within the category of protected tenants all those who held land for six years preceding either the first day of January 1938 or the first day of January 1945; secondly, it raises a presumption that any tenant in occupation is a protected tenant, and throws the onus of proving that he is not, so on the landlord and that within six months; thirdly it altogether eliminates annual tenancy and lays down that if tenancy is not permanent it can only be a ten year lease; fourthly it provides that the maximum rate of rent shall not exceed one-fourth the estimated money value of the crop share in the case of irrigated lands and one-third in the case of other lands.

RATIONALISING HINDU MARRIAGES

The Bill for the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus is revolutionary not in any startling departure from social facts but in that for the first time, the possibility of a Hindu marriage being invalid, is raised in it. A Hindu woman once married is married for ever. Not if her husband deserts her, vanishes from the scene, gives up his religion or acquires the foulest disease can her marriage with him be invalid. For the first time a statutory provision comes in under which a Hindu marriage will be declared invalid. That must open the door for the rationalisation of the whole field of Hindu marriage laws.

(To Be Continued)

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA TO CONSERVE COAL RESOURCES

Power & Fuel Sub-Committee's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Aug. 4 (A.P.I.): Electrification of railways in India, as far as possible, to achieve greater efficiency and for "conserving the very limited coal resources of India" is urged by the sub-Committee on Power and Fuel appointed by the National Planning Committee.

The report recommends the setting up of a Committee for the purpose, which will be one of several Committees constituting the control machinery for power development by the State.

TWO BOARDS FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

The creation of an Electrical Power Board and a Fuel Board, both to work in close co-operation, is suggested by the Committee as practical measures for exploring the possibilities of power development in India.

The functions of the Industrial Load Committee of the Electric Power Board would be to plan for the maximum utilisation of the power developed. The Board will also deal with questions relating to research in electricity.

For surveying the hydro-electric power resources, both in British India and the States, the setting up of an All-India body is proposed, which should work in co-operation with the National Water Power Resources Commission.

The report further proposes the formation of an Electrical Utilities Control Committee, both in the Centre and in the Provinces to exercise a rigid control on the electricity supply companies".

BRITISH GOVT. APATHY

Criticising the policy of the British Government in India in respect of power development, the report says: "Though resources for power are abundant in this country, they have not been developed by the British Government. Right from the beginning of British rule in India there has been an absolute absence of a sound policy of economic development according to modern scientific methods for the amelioration of the conditions of Indians. British interests demanded such an attitude. The last war has shown that this "laissez faire" policy in industry does not work".

"Now that the war is over, India will consider herself entitled to demand the utmost held from Government so as to enable her to take her place as a manufacturing country", the report continues. The first step towards industrialisation should be the maximum possible development of power resources of the country and the industries where the power so developed would have been utilised.

MISUSE OF COAL

The present misuse of coking coal, which in the Committee's opinion should be preserved for smelting purposes, should be stopped by the Government, says the report. "Otherwise the entire known reserves of coking coal will be depleted in about 60 years". It adds that the present "misuse of superior grade coal should be stopped; it should be reserved for hydrogeneration to liquid fuel and for blending".

Pointing out the defective methods in mining, handling and utilisation of coal in India, the sub-Committee says: "Some of the practices of Indian collieries and the absence of any substantial control on mining, handling and utilisation causes very serious losses to a valuable national property. We recommend that early steps should be taken to ensure an economic stability to the coal industry which is a pre-requisite to conservation".

"The above analysis shows strict State control over the coal industry is necessary for preventing the present irreplaceable waste of national property".

LIQUID FUEL

Dealing with the position in respect of liquid fuel, such as petrol, kerosene, diesel oils and lubricating oils the sub-Committee state that these "hold a key position for defence, transport and industries", and urge that India should have a definite policy in regard to these commodities.

The sources of petroleum in India being very limited "it is imperative that all available indigenous sources for other kinds of fuel to take the place of petroleum must be developed on a carefully planned national basis.

The Committee recommends that soft coke industry be so reorganised as to make it obligatory for the makers to recover the crude tar to be further processed in a central tar distillation plant, under State control. The Committee emphasises the importance of alcohol as a liquid fuel that can be produced to an almost unlimited extent in India and in two provinces, U.P. and Bihar power alcohol can be marketed at substantively the same price as petrol.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Sir Samuel Ranganadhan's speech as India's "representative" at the Paris Peace Conference "was listened to by Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Neither M. Vyacheslav Molotov nor Mr. James F. Byrnes, the U. S. Secretary of State, was present."
—Reuter

* * *

Dr. Jayakar said that, after careful consideration, he felt that at this critical time when the future constitution of India was being framed, it would be better if he came back to India and placed his services at the disposal of the country.
—Karachi Report.

Splendid; but not, we earnestly hope and beg, in the manner of the-er-old days.

* * *

"Mr. Jinnah's threat of direct action", says Mr. Patil, "is almost a challenge to the Congress."

Probably the Muslim League's idea of imitative reciprocity for the 1942 movement which, as every good Leaguer ought to know—under orders from Above—was war on the Muslim League.

* * *

A contemporary reports that the Muslim League High Command is tentatively considering a programme of picketing the Constituent Assembly.

The decision is still to be finalised but not because an assurance is to be demanded that Government will arrange food rations for prospective satyagrahis and not ignore this obvious duty as they did at Poona (vide Dr. Ambedkar's statement).

* * *

The same contemporary, and a sympathetic one, too, also gives currency to "unconfirmed reports" of the probability of the League securing Mr. Churchill's support.

It is very easy for any party to win Mr. Churchill's support and alliance. And for a very modest price: (a) acknowledgment of the "unimpeachable sovereignty" of Mr. Churchill and his fellow countrymen and (b) acceptance of Egypt as Britain's military base. That's all—for the present.

* * *

Addressing the Paris Conference, Sir S. Ranganadhan declared: "India's population, resources, her ties and her strategic position at the cross-roads of Asia will always impose upon her a great responsibility for the maintenance of peace."

Sir Samuel is obviously an agent of Hindu Congress. He has spoken of India in the singular, ignoring the historic, epoch-shaking declaration of only a week ago. It is a grave provocation.

* * *

Latest reports about the Anglo-Egyptian situation state that Egypt firmly insists on the British quitting quickly.

Luckily Egypt has no communal —pardon, 'two-nation' problem.

Or perhaps we forget? Isn't there a bigger problem in prospective supporter and ally Winston Churchill insisting that he won't quit?

* * *

"No question of troops going into Persia arises, and the India Office had hoped that a statement to this effect would have been included in the official communique" from New Delhi—London statement.

Who imposed the "veto" on the India Office hope?

* * *

A Zionist leader, now in Bombay, has achieved a brilliant discovery, to wit, "Palestine and India are mirror images of each other as far as the present political situation is concerned."

We are simply dazed and dazzled by this burst of illumination. By, by the way, whom in India does this Zionist leader seek to equate with the alien Jews in Palestine?

Cloth Quota For Ahmedabad Citizens

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 4.—Cloth rationing in Ahmedabad will be introduced from September on the basis of 20 yards of cloth per head per year. The Assistant Textile Controller explained the scheme to leading representatives of Cloth Mahajans at a Conference convened by the Collector. About 150 retail cloth shops will be opened for this purpose in different localities of the city.

MADRAS PLANS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENT VILLAGES

Charkha In Every Home As Security Measure

GOVT. SUBSIDISED KHADI SCHEME EXPLAINED

Move To Eliminate Foreign Cloth And Mill Yarn

MADRAS, August 4, (A.P.I.): The Government of Madras regard the khadi scheme as a vital and fundamental part of their plan to make villages as far as possible self-sufficient economic units, says the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, in a Press Note explaining the scheme.

It may be recalled that a provision of three crores of rupees has been made in the Madras Budget for 1946/47 for the development of the khadi industry and rural reconstruction.

The khadi scheme will be confined in the first instance to twenty five firkas, two firkas in the Vizagapatam District and one firka in each of the remaining mofussil districts.

SCHEME EXPLAINED

Each Firka is expected to produce sufficient khadi to provide clothing for the entire population of the firka at the rate of twenty yards per annum per adult and ten yards per child. Under the scheme there will be at least as many charkhas in each firka as there are families residing in it. Within a fortnight from a date to be notified by the Textile Commissioner, every family in the selected firka will be asked to equip itself with at least one charka and intimate to the firka Khadi Officer the name of at least one member of the family who will undergo training in spinning, if he is not already a competent spinner.

FAMILY QUOTAS

Every family in the firka will be asked to produce every month not less than such quantity of hand-spun yarn as the Khadi Officer prescribes in consultation with the Village Committee, having due regard to the profession of the family.

The requisite number of handlooms will be switched over to the weaving of khadi and from such date as will be notified by the Textile Commissioner supply of mill yarn to handlooms in the firka will be discontinued, as it will be possible to feed them with handspun yarn produced under the scheme.

As the scheme progresses in each firka, the quantity of mill cloth and handloom cloth made out of mill yarn supplied to the families in the firka will be regulated by the textile authorities.

The Textile Commissioner says that supplies of spinning implements will start from August 1946 and will be completed as quickly as possible, but it does not seem likely that a lakh of charkhas could be secured before the end of November next. Competent spinning instructors will be borrowed from the All-India Spinners' Association.

ADMINISTRATION

For each of the selected firkas, the Government will constitute a special Firka Khadi Committee and for each village a Village Khadi Committee consisting of not less than three and not more than five influential residents of the village. They are expected to do house-to-house propaganda to create enthusiasm for the scheme among the villagers, secure spinners and ensure the successful working of the scheme generally. It will be made clear that it is really the Firka and Village Committees that will work the scheme. There will be a Provincial Khadi Board consisting of seventeen members including the Prime Minister who will be the President. The Government will supply the administrative staff and the funds required, thus retaining administrative and financial control of the entire scheme. It is the intention of the Government that their assistance both financial and administrative should cease after a limited period as a recurring expenditure on such a scale cannot be contemplated.

If the scheme is successful, the Commissioner's Note states, the production of khadi cloth under it, will amount to about 14.4 million yards per annum equivalent to 9.600 bales per annum.

Rail Track Under Water

Heavy floods in the River Ambika have temporarily dislocated the train services between Bombay and Surat. The water-level in the river has risen to 21 feet and is still rising, according to a telegram received here. The railway track between Amalsad and Billimora is under water and is considered unsafe for rail traffic.

One passenger train is at present held up at Billimora. Mail trains that left Bombay this evening would not proceed beyond Bulsar till the track is considered safe for traffic.

The Baroda Local, which arrived at Surat at 9 p.m., will run upto Navsari where it will be held up, while the down mails will stop at Surat and Broach.

According to information received an attempt to run a ballast train between Amalasad and Billimora to test the safety of the track will be made as soon as the water-level goes down.

Surat experienced over seven and a half inches of rain during the 24 hours ended mid-day to-day. The sky is still overcast.

AZAD AND SARAT APPEAL TO POSTMEN

Call Off Strike And Congress Will Ensure Fair Deal

CALCUTTA Aug. 4, (A. P. I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the B. P. C. C., have asked the joint Council of Action in Calcutta to call off the strike. They also give an assurance that after the strike is called off and after the workers have returned to their duties "We will do our utmost to secure for them full compensation for the loss they have sustained for and during the period of the strike. We have not the least doubt that all the influence the Congress Assembly Party possess will be fully exercised to give a fair deal to the workers'.

The three leaders said that they have had the advantage of being posted with the case of the Joint Council of Action for the continuance of the strike. They add: "While we recognise that the workers of Bengal and Assam have a special case which deserves special consideration, we feel and the Joint Council of Action have assured us they also share our feeling, that the public, especially the large poorer section of it have been very severely hit by continuance of the strike. We therefore, ask the Council of Action to call off the strike and to convey our assurance to the workers".

NEW DELHI, August 3, (A.P.I.): As a result of the ratification of the American Loan it has been found possible in consultation with the Supply Authorities, to make a substantial increase in the supply of petrol for civil consumption in India says a Press note.

CITY POSTMEN RESUME WORK TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

who met in a disgruntled mood at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day decided unanimously to continue the strike till an amicable settlement conceding the substance of their demands was negotiated between their Union and the Government. The conditions precedent to such a settlement were that there should be no victimization of any member of the Union on account of the strike and that their salary for the period during the strike was not to be forfeited. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala president of the Union, was in the chair.

Mr. P. C. Chatterji, Secretary, All-India Telegraphic Unions Congress, addressing the meeting, exhorted the strikers to carry on the strike with renewed vigour. He said that though the postmen had called off the strike the telegraphists could not afford to do so, as their grievances had remained unredressed. The telephone operators, telegraphists, telegram masters, engineering supervisors, wireless operators, clerks, messengers were all beyond the scope of the postal settlement and as such had no other alternative but to carry on the strike.

Chatterjee Attacks Lahiry

"The postal and telegraph strike situation is in no way altered by the new concessions announced by Government. The strike will continue, until Government negotiates with the body which only can deliver the goods, says Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, General Secretary, All-India Telegraph Union, who is now in Bombay in a statement to-day. Mr. Chatterjee adds that there can be no question of calling off the strike unless and until the primary condition that fully pay will be paid to the strikers for their strike period is accepted by Government.

Mr. Chatterjee says: "Mr. D. K. Lahiry Choudhury had no business to tell the workers that the respective unions would take steps to compensate members for the loss of pay. When he says this, he contradicts his own statement that Government has given an undertaking not to resort to victimisation. Is not forfeiture of pay the most revolting form of victimisation?"

"The Federation which has so far been directing its energies to sabotage the cause of the strikers has the cheek to call off a strike which was launched by others. By allying itself with Government, the Federation has proved itself to be a most reactionary body. It stands self-condemned before the large body of post and telegraph workers whom its reactionary policy cannot dupe in the least. In spite of its self-sought negotiations, the Federation could not deliver goods and as Government is well aware, no settlement with it, bypassing those conducting the strike will in any way solve the strike problem".

VALLABHBHAI CLARIFIES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel says that he has seen in a local paper a report to the effect that he had given an assurance to Mr. Dalvi that he would secure pay to the postal strikers during the period of their strike. He says he has not given any such assurance which is not within his power. What he had told the representatives of the strikes who met him yesterday was that they should abide by the agreement readhed between Mr. Dalvi, their General Secretary, who has been authorised to negotiate on their behalf and the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, as otherwise their organisation would lose its prestige and the strikers would lose public sympathy.

TELEGRAPH MEN'S MEETING

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union will be held at 6 P.M. (ST). today (Monday) at Madhavarao Shinde Hall, Navalkar Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to record votes and take a final decision on the question of the strike.

Delhi Defiance

NEW DELHI, August 4. (U.P.I.): Local R. M. S. employees will go on strike from midnight to-day, disregarding the decision of their leaders. They contend that they do not get any benefit from the concessions granted by the Government.

In Patna

PATNA. August 4 (U.P.A.): Postmen, R.M.S. porters, telegraph linesmen and messengers here have decided at a meeting not to call off the strike until Government agree to pay them salary during the strike period also.

IN PUNJAB

LAHORE: The postal strike will be called off in Lahore tomorrow (Monday) morning. A meeting of the Lahore Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union held on Sunday afternoon decided that the men should resume their duties on Monday. It is expected that the resumption of work will be general throughout the Punjab.

IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD: At an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Allahabad Postmen and Lower Grade Staff including the RMS Union held this evening, a resolution was passed favouring continuance of strike, until the question of payment of wages for the strike period was agreed upon by the authorities.

In Madras

MADRAS: In a statement to the Press issued late tonight, Mr. T. S. Ramanujam, President, Madras Presidency Postmen and Lower Grade (including RMs) Staff Union, announces that he is calling off the postal strike in the Madras province from midnight of Monday August 5.

IN MADURA

MADURA: The postal strike in Madura will end tomorrow. At a meeting of the local Union of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff including the R.M.S., it was resolved to resume duty tomorrow, following the decision arrived at in Bombay this afternoon.

The meeting also endorsed the Bombay decision not to receive the pay for the ten days they worked last month unless the full month's salary was paid

IN POONA

POONA: A meeting of the Poona postmen and lower grade staff union held, last night, decided that the postal strikers should not resume their duties till the Government agrees to pay the strikers their wages for the days they were absent due to the strike, Mr. G. M. Gupte presided.

The meeting called upon the National leaders, who had brought about a compromise between the strikers and the Government, to use their good offices and bring the pressure of their opinion on the Government to agree to this demand of the postal strikers.

IN KARNATAK

HUBLI: At a meeting of the Dharwar District Union held here this evening the postmen and lower grade staff in the district including linesmen numbering about 140, who had gone on strike, decided to resume duty from tomorrow.

A report from Belgaum says that the strikers, numbering in all 180 in the district of Belgaum are awaiting instructions from Bombay and have so far not joined their duties.

Situation In Madras

MADRAS, August 4. (A.P.I.): Out of 3,100 postal strikers in the Presidency about 1,200 have resumed work in the mofussil centres.

The situation in Madras city, however, remains unchanged, none of the workers having returned to duty today.

Latest reports received at the P.M.G.'s Office indicate that strikers at Erode, Arkonam and R. M. S. Office at Coimbatore have returned to duty

"Indu" Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The General Secretary of the India United Mills Staff Union writes:

"Today the strike of 800 technical, clerical and other staff of Indu Union entered its 34th day. The pickets have been removed from all the mills and head office gates under instructions from Mr. Abidali Jafferbhai, President of the Union, to create a healthy atmosphere for negotiations with the Directors who have returned from Poona after an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Abidali is progressing very well and is understood to have left the nursing home. A meeting of the strikers will be held at 6 p. m. tomorrow (Monday) in Damodar Thakersey Hall Parel, to consider the new situation.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS MEN TO GO ON STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (U.P.I.): Negotiations between the All-India Federation of Military Accounts Unions and the Military Account-General in connection with the demands of the employees have failed.

The Military Accountant-General told representatives of the Federation that none of their demands would be accepted by Government. The strike is scheduled to start from August 15.

The Council of Action of the Federation will meet at Lucknow on August 7 to consider the situation.

French Communications Strike Ends

PARIS, Aug. 4 (U.P.A.): The strike of French communications workers which had tied up approximately 80 per cent of the French communications system, ended at 4 a.m. this morning following an order by the National Strike Committee ended the wildcat walk-out.

DORMAN-SMITH RESIGNS

Gen. Rance Appointed New Governor Of Burma

LONDON, Aug. 4, (A. P. A.): Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith Governor of Burma, has resigned because of ill health, and Maj.-Gen. H. S. Rance has been appointed to succeed him, it was announced officially today.

Maj.-Gen. Rance is expected to relieve the Acting Governor, Sir Henry Knight, in Rangoon late this month.

Gun Battle In U.S. County Civic Elections

ATHENS, (Tennessee), August 4, (APA): About 200 men, mostly ex-servicemen armed with rifles and shotguns, have set up a road block on the boundary between McMinn and Polk counties following a gun battle at county gaol on the night of August 1.

In a six-hour fight, the ex-servicemen routed the Sheriff, Pat Mansfield, and his supporters to back up what they claimed as a victory for their candidates in a bitter local election contest.

The men said they set up the road block because the ousted officers might try to fight their way back into the county.

According to a leader of the ex-soldier group, "a member of the other crowd," who was in a motor car blocking the road, was shot in the leg today.

Further Detention For Riot Suspects

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.—Four hundred suspects arrested in connection with the recent communal trouble were served with fresh notices of detention for one month in Sabarmati Jail. Over 1,600 persons have so far been released from jail.

Wages For Strike Period Must Be Paid

Appeal To Sardar & Pakwasa To Persuade Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, August 3 (A.P.I.): An appeal to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa to impress upon the Government of India not to withhold payment of wages of the postmen and other postal employees on strike for the strike period, thereby unnecessarily prolonging the postal strike, was made by Dr. S. Horilal Saxena, President of the Lucknow Postmen Union and a member of the Central Executive of the All-India Union, who took a leading part in the negotiations carried on between the Strike Committee and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs at Bombay recently.

Dr. Saxena says that the cost to the Government of India on this account would not go beyond a few lakhs at the most but the continuance of the strike would cost hundreds of times more. According to him, Mr. Dalvi was not, as a matter of fact, authorised by the Strike Committee to call off the strike if this condition was not accepted by the Government beforehand like the one relating to victimisation.

Dr. Saxena regretted that Mr. Pakwasa should have advised and that Mr. Dalvi should have agreed to calling off the strike without acceptance of this condition by the Government.

"So far as U. P. is concerned", Dr. Saxena says "the strike will continue like Bombay until this condition is accepted by the Government."

He has requested Mr. Dalvi to convene a special meeting of the Central Executive immediately.

With reference to the report published in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the meeting of the representatives of the Postal Strikers with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that the Sardar assured the strikers that he would see that the demand for the payment of the wages for the strike period was satisfactorily settled, we are informed that the Sardar did not give any assurance that he would see that the strikers were paid strike period wages.

Ghosh & Sadanand Will Be Back In A Fortnight

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter).—Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and delegate to the Imperial Press Conference has left London for Edinburgh, where he will address meetings of Indians during the week-end.

Mr. S. Sadanand, editor of the "Free Press Journal" of Bombay arrived in London last night from New York by air.

Mr. Sadanand told Reuter that in New York he found people most sympathetic and cordial and greatly interested in Indian affairs.

Both the Indian editors will leave England for India in about a fortnight's time.

HAGANAH LEADER IN PARIS

Jewish Circles Allege British Manoeuvre To Discredit Agency

JERUSALEM, August 4 (A.P.A.): The reported arrival in Paris, to attend a meeting of the Jewish Agency, of Moshe Sneh, the Agency Executive Member wanted by the Palestine police as a Haganah leader, has caused a spate of rumour and speculation in Jewish circles here.

One spokesman of a moderate element commented: "The British made possible Sneh's flight to Paris as a peans of further discrediting the Jewish Agency."

"By this tactical move", he continued, "the British have given us an Opposite Number to the Mufti of Jerusalem."

Jerusalem talked of little else than Sneh today apart from the stitution at Haifa, where 2,250 immigrants were still being refused permission to disembark.

Two ships in the harbour put ashore 1000 immigrants during the past two days, but there was no indication of an official plan for the remainder.

In a tense atmosphere, police have been busy closely scrutinising the list of persons arrested in last week's comb-out in Tel Aviv. The authorities, however, still declined to reveal whether there were any "big names" in the list.

Guns fired throughout Palestine daily at 03:00 hours signalling the start of the Arab fast of Ramzan added to the nervousness, and in one instance led to a flood of rumours that the Tel Aviv searches had culminated in a bloody gun fight.

The atmosphere in Arab quarters is less tense, but equally expectant. While the Arab spokesmen are parley in Alexandria, spokesmen here are limiting their political pronouncements to threats to meet with violence any further Jewish immigration or attempts to partition Palestine.

MAHATMA CALLS FOR STRIKE TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

public confidence. Interested men cannot judge the merits of their own case. Hence, there must be an arbitration accepted by the parties or a judicial adjudication. As a rule, the matter does not come before the public when there is accepted arbitration or adjudication.

Cases have, however, happened when haughty employers have ignored awards or misguided employees, conscious of their power to assert themselves, have done likewise and have decided upon forcible extortion.

WHEN ONE SHOULD STRIKE.

Strikes for economic betterment should never have a political end as an ulterior motive. Such a mixture never advances the political end and generally brings trouble upon strikers even when they do not dislocate public life as in the case of public utility services such as the postal strike. The Government may suffer some inconvenience, but will not come to a standstill. Rich persons will put up expensive postal services but the vast mass of the poor people will be deprived during such a strike of a convenience of primary importance to which they have become used for generations. Such strikes can only take place when every other legitimate means has been adopted and failed.

In the present case, we have National Provincial Government, Postmen should consult these Governments before resorting to the extreme step. So far as I am aware, Shri Balasaheb Kher, Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have intervened. If their advice has been rejected by the men, they have taken a serious and dangerous step.

If all these powerful unions disregard their own governments and the Working Committee members, they disown the Congress. They have a right to do, if the Congress sells their interest.

AWAIT CONGRESS SINGNAL

Sympathetic strikes must be taboo until it is conclusively proved that the affected men have exhausted all the legitimate means at their disposal and until the Congress has been proved to have betrayed or neglected their interest or until the Congress has called for sympathetic strikes in order to secure justice from obdurate and unsympathetic authorities.

One hears of strikes all over the country to paralyse the Government. This paralysis is an extreme political step, open only to a body like the Congress, not even to unions, however powerful they may be. If the Congress is the people's arm "par excellence" for the purpose of winning independence, paralysing action should be retained solely in the hands of the Congress.

CALL FOR TRUCE

At the present moment the Congress is engaged in making a success of the proposed Constituent Assembly. Those are interminable difficulties in the way. Paralysing strikes must seriously hamper Congress action.

It follows from the foregoing that political strikes must be treated on their own merits and must never be mixed with or related to economic strikes. Political strikes have a definite place in non-violent action. They are never taken up haphazardly. They must be open, never led by goondaism. They are calculated never to lead to violence.

Therefore, my humble suggestion to all strikers is to make a frank declaration of submission to arbitration or adjudication, to seek the guidance of the Congress and abide by its advice and for all sympathetic strikers to stop, while the Congress is engaged in making the contemplated Constituent Assembly a success and while provincial National Governments are functioning.

Indian Troops To Back Br. Palestine Plan?

SURPRISE LANDING IN BASRAH CAUSES FLUTTER IN IRAQ

Fleet Street Urge Quick Action On Partition Scheme

BAGHDAD, August 4. (A.P.A.): An Iraq Party spokesman said to-day they fear the landing of Indian troops at Basrah will strengthen Britain's position to implement her new plan for Palestine

Official reports, however, indicate the troops will remain at Basrah.

The landings caused some surprise, although they were not entirely unexpected in view of recent Labour unrest in Southern Iran.

Nevertheless, the landings are viewed with suspicion because the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance permits such measures when "imminent danger of war threatens the other party (Britain)."

The question now asked is whether such a state exists with Iran as to call for such a landing.

WHY AWAIT AMERICAN DECISION?

LONDON, August 4. (Reuter): The British Press of all political viewpoints to-day reviews the Palestine situation with a tone of urgency stressing the need for rapid action without dependency on United States aid.

In general, the suggestion in the House of Commons debate by Mr. Winston Churchill that the Mandate should be handed to U.N.O. if United States support for the Palestine Federal Plan is not forthcoming, is not favourably received.

Govt. Taken Aback

Britain is unlikely to be deterred by American hesitancy from submitting its plan for Palestine to discussion by Arabs and Jews, states the diplomatic correspondent of the influential independent "Sunday Observer".

"The Government has no alternative plan", the correspondent adds, "and present indications are that it is not considering any radical alternation in its Federal scheme, even if America does not support it. I am assured that at present Mr. Clement Attlee has no intention of flying to America, although he may consult with President Truman by telephone before next Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

"There is no doubt that the Government was taken aback by President Truman's last-minute objections to the plan. It had every reason to believe that it commanded American support. Not only was it a joint effort by British and American experts who were unanimous in recommending it, but it is understood that Mr. Byrnes himself had seen the proposals and liked them and had even assisted in drafting a statement for President Truman to make.

"The new plan is, in the British opinion, a considerable concession to American views, since it contains no hint of military support from America on which Mr. Bevin had previously been insisting."

Alternatives For Britain

The diplomatic correspondent of the 'Sunday Times' declares that the success, and even application, of the Federation Plan in Palestine is admittedly dependent on American Co-operation.

"The British Government will, therefore, be forced to reconsider its whole policy in Palestine if President Truman refuses co-operation. It is fully realised by the Government that delay in dealing with the present critical situation would be dangerous."

The correspondent says that the alternatives, in the event of America refusing to co-operate, are: Firstly, complete partition with separate Jewish and Arab National States:

Secondly, to return the Mandate to the United Nations.

"The first course", the writer goes on, "might be acceptable to the Jews but would certainly be violently opposed by the Arabs. The practical difficulties in the way of its realisation would be immense and it might lead to a situation even worse than the present.

The second course would almost appear to be a counsel of despair or defeatism

Major Murder Conspiracy

In a leading article beginning "We are facing a major murder conspiracy in Palestine", the "Sunday Express" reviews the recent events and the British record in Palestine. It declares that today there are more Jews in Palestine than at any time in Jewish history due to Britain's efforts.

"Now the time has come to make a new decision", the paper says. "The United States Government insists that we open Palestine to another 100,000 Jews. We can only answer that, unless the United States is willing to share direct responsibility for the consequence of such immigration, unless she is prepared to put her troops in the danger zone with ours, we cannot accept her view."

World Crisis In Palestine

The diplomatic correspondent of the Left-Wing "The People" warns: "The problem of Palestine is rapidly creating a world crisis. Apart from its exploitation by American Presidential Election Pressure Groups, the problem is split into three main parts.

"Firstly, after insistence by the United States that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine immediately, America declines to share responsibility in keeping order in Palestine.

"Secondly, without full and equal United States responsibility, the British Cabinet will not allow further derangement of the Palestine balance either by immigration or arbitrary partition or federalisation. That can be regarded as final.

"Thirdly, the Arabs are determined to go to the limit in resisting any attempt to foist either immigration or partition on the country.

"Each of these problems, if not settled very soon, may cause an upheaval in the Middle East."

Plea For Direct Action

The Left Wing "Reynolds News" puts forward a plea for direct action without being dependent on American aid for the British sponsored Federal Plan.

"The British plan is by no means perfect. It represents compromise between the political aims of the two races which dispute each other the right to the Holy Land.

"It may or it may not be workable, but it embodies a principle—such as giving Arabs and Jews the right to run their own affairs—which shows that the Government is sincerely anxious to bring about a settlement that will do justice to both sides.

"Why should the fate of this or any other plan be made dependent solely upon America's good wishes"?

TRUMAN HAS NO CHOICE!

LONDON, August 4 (A.P.A.): An influential British commentator said today the United States was prevented by its form of Government from living up to its "conscience" in regard to its world responsibilities, particularly in the present Palestine situation.

Writing, as Britain waited with impatience for President Truman to make a decision on the recently-proposed semi-partition plan for Palestine, the anonymous, widely-quoted 'Scrutator' said in the "Sunday Times":

"If American Jewry persists in vetoing the scheme, he (Truman) must probably bow to it. The fault lies not with him, but with the form of democracy which results from the American Constitution, under which so many irresponsible tails can each in turn wag the American dog."

KING DAVID HOTEL DEATH ROLL

JERUSALEM, August 4 (Reuter): It is announced by the Palestine Government that all bodies have now been recovered from the ruins of the King David Hotel which was blown up by terrorists recently and the rubble has been cleared away.

The total number killed in the explosion now stands at 91. All missing have been accounted for.

Forty-five persons are in hospital.

A memorial service for those killed in the explosion will be held tomorrow in Saint Georges Cathedral.

Iran Press Attacks

TEHERAN, August 4 (Reuter): Expressing almost unanimous approval of last night's "no foreign interference" 'communique' from the Persian Government, Persian newspapers today attacked movement of troops to the Iraqi Port of Basra to protect British oil interests in south Persia.

"Daria", a left-wing paper, said: "We will fight to the last drop of our blood to defend our country inch by inch."

'Rahbar', the official organ of the Tudeh (extreme left-wing) party said: "We express regret at the news of troops movements and hope that action will be taken to put an end to political intrigues unsuitable for a world of peace and democracy."

It asked: "Has Attlee's and Bevin's Government been brought into power by that group of British individuals who wear a crown of oil on their heads and sit on a throne constructed from pounded bones of colonies?"

A British Embassy spokesman pointed out today that not a single Indian or other soldier was on Persian soil and that troops were being sent to the Persian Gulf Port only to protect British interests in South Persia in the event of an emergency.

It was announced yesterday that a brigade of troops had sailed from Bombay for Basra on Friday.

Govt. To Float New 20-Crore Loan

NEW DELHI, August 4. (A.P.I.): As there appears to be a steady demand on the part of institutional investors and the market generally for a medium term investment, the Government of India have decided to create a further issue of the two and a half per cent loan 1969 for Rupees 20 crores, says a Press Communique.

The securities will be available for sale on Government account by the Reserve Bank of India through the usual procedure for the sale of special issues at prices to be ascertained from the Bank.

Bangalore Strikers Resume Duty

BANGALORE, August 3. (A.P.I.): In response to the direction Mr. V. G. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union to call off the strike Postmen and Lower Grade Staff in Bangalore who were on strike since July 10 returned for duty today.

Before ending the strike the postmen held a meeting this morning and later marched in a procession throughout the city and cantonment.

New Br. Move To End Palestine Deadlock

Jewish And Arab Representatives To Be Invited To London Conference

LONDON, August 3, (Reuter): A decision is now reliably believed to have been taken by Britain on the basis of representation of Jewish delegates and Palestine Arabs at the conference of the future of Palestinecalled in London this month, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

This follows yesterday's discussions on the question announced in the House of Commons by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the Government last Thursday.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London this morning refused to make any statement on the decision but there is good reason to believe that the remaining invitations to the Conference are being issued over the week-end.

ARAB DELEGATION FOR INDIA

ROME, August 3 (Reuter).—An Arab Delegation from Palestine is shortly to visit India to secure the support of the Muslim League. This was stated here today after an Arab Delegation had been received in private audience by the Pope.

One of the delegates said that the mission to India would get into contact with Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League and other leaders. The Pope, he said, condemned the present acts of violence in Palestine when he received the Arabs today.

League Council Of Action To Meet At New Delhi

HYDERABAD (Dn.) August 3 (API).—The Council of Action of the Muslim League is expected to meet at New Delhi about the middle of August, said Mr. Kazi Mohamed Isa, a member of the Muslim League, who is on a short visit to Hyderabad.

He is expected to leave for Delhi on Monday.

Two More Leaguers Renounce Titles

LUCKNOW, August 3. (A.P.I.): Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf and Khan Bahadur Mohammad Raza Khan, two more members of the Muslim League party in the U. P. Legislature have renounced their titles in obedience to the directive of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

Constituent Assembly Should Be Treated As Sovereign Body

First Provisional Government Can Negotiate And Enter Into Treaty With Britain, Says K. M. Munshi

BOMBAY, August 4 (A. P. I.): Reasons why the Constituent Assembly should be treated as a sovereign body were given by Mr. K. M. Munshi, a member of the Experts Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee in connection with drafting the Indian Constitution, in the course of an interview.

Mr. Munshi did not consider a revolution to be a condition precedent to the formation of a Constituent Assembly and believed that it should not take more than six months to frame a constitution for India if the Constituent Assembly carried out its work in right earnest. On the other hand, it would be a "historic disaster" if the Assembly could not be worked successfully.

A SOVEREIGN BODY

The first reason why the Constituent Assembly, in his opinion, a sovereign body, is that "neither the foreign rulers of this country nor any foreigners are members of the Assembly", said Mr. Munshi.

"Secondly, it reflects the proportionate strength of the people without the weightage which British imperialism gave to certain communities for its own benefit. Thirdly, subject to a treaty with Britain and the protection of minorities, it is charged with the duty of creating a new State.

"Fourthly," Mr. Munshi continued, "it will be able to set up a provisional sovereign authority in India which will negotiate and enter into a treaty with Britain, the first function of the Provisional Government of India and then bring into existence the first free Government in India".

CHARTER OF FREEDOM

Mr. Munshi said, he did not envisage any difficulties in the construction of the several clauses in the State Paper.

"All parties have agreed to the State Paper of May 16, and I see no reason why the document should not be taken as a charter within the four corners of which we have to settle our future constitution. "No doubt there will be differences on interpretations," he said, "but after all such differences have to be solved by an arbiter, either the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly or the Chairman in consultation with the Federal Court.

"Whatever the view of a clause or two, in my opinion, the State Paper gives us immense power and it will be a historic disaster if we failed to work the Constituent Assembly to a successful end. Once the parties meet with the fixed intention of settling things, things would be decided very rapidly."

Mr. Munshi believes that it should not take more than six months to draft the Constitution for India "if the members of the Constituent Assembly religiously sit down to their work with a determination to frame the Constitution. "If however, time is spent in debates instead of heart to heart negotiations on essentials, it may be one year, two or more". he adds.

WORLD SITUATION REQUIRES IT

"But the world situation requires that the Constituent Assembly should finish its deliberations as early as possible in order that a National Government, truly representative may take its share, in the reconstruction of the world."

Asked what was the primary condition for the success of the Constituent Assembly Mr. Munshi said that the first condition was that its proceedings should be held in camera "and that the Indian Press and the World Press should contribute to its success by keeping silent."

As an example he said that the "first great Constituent Assembly, namely, the Federal Convention of the United States, which met in 1787, as a first step, wisely decided that nothing spoken in the House be printed or otherwise published or communicated without leave. This pledge was honestly kept by the members. George Washington, the President, gave a firm warning "I must entreat the gentlemen to be more careful lest our transactions get into the newspapers and disturb the public repose by premature speculations.

PUBLISHED 50 YEARS LATER!

The Delegates foreswore their desire for newspaper notoriety and would not be influenced by the fear as to what their constituencies might think. As Washington said it, "it is too probable that no plan that we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we come forward and defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and just can repair. The event is in the hand of God." The records of the convention were published 50 years afterwards."

WARNING FROM CANADA & AUSTRALIA

"In Canada the Constituent Assembly chose to sit in camera from the very beginning", Mr. Munshi continued. "In Australia, they kept their sittings open to the Press with the result that their efforts proved unsuccessful—ultimately the Constituent Assembly sat 'in camera' and its efforts were successful. But in these days of wide newspaper publicity, the patriotic press of India will have to co-operate.

"The pre-requisite of a Constituent Assembly is not a bloody revolution but the developing of sufficient popular power to bring about a willingness on the part of a foreign ruler to transfer power," Mr. Munshi said replying to a question.

GERMAN & FRENCH EXAMPLES

"The Central European countries had their own Constituent Assemblies after the foreign yoke was overthrown by the war. In some countries like France and Germany Constituent Assemblies were called into existence by the people themselves to establish a new State. In Switzerland and America, the States came together to form a Constituent Assembly, while in Canada and Australia. Constituent Assemblies were brought into existence without a war or a violent revolution and with British goodwill."

"In view of the advancement of humanity, we must work for a change over of National power by peaceful means through Constituent Assemblies convoked as a matter of friendly adjustment" Mr. Munshi concluded.

Duce Body-Snatchers Arrested In Milan

ROME, Aug. 4 (Reuter): Milan police officially announced last night the arrest of two men in connection with the theft of Mussolini's body from its secret grave in a Milan cemetery last April.

Their names were given as Domenico Leccisi (26) and Antonio Parozzi (20).

With two other men, Fausto Gasperini and Mario Rana, already under arrest, they were stated to have confessed that they took Mussolini's body to a secret hiding place which the police have not yet found.

The four men were also alleged to have confessed that they were the producers of the clandestine news paper "Lotta Fascist".

The police statement added: "With the arrest of these men the neo-Fascist movement has lost more ardent supporters".

TAPTI IN FLOODS

SURAT, Aug. 4. (A.P.I.): Heavy and continuous rains throughout yesterday in Surat and the district have brought floods in the Tapti. The water-level has risen by nine feet since this morning and continues to rise rapidly.

Parts of the Bombay-Ahmedabad trunk road between Surat and Bander are under water. The villages of Pal, Adajan, Bhatia and Bhatpur on the western bank of the river have been cut off from Surat by a vast sheet of water.

I. L. O.'S ASIATIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held In India In January

It is admitted on all hands that the Asiatic States Members of the International Labour Conference have greatly profited from their association with the International Labour Organisation, and that participation in the ILO's activities has given a stimulus not only to the development of industrial organisation, but has also led to an extension of the legislative protection of labour in all these countries. The effects of the ILO's influence on India, particularly are traceable in the large number and expanding scope of the various labour laws which have been adopted during the last quarter of a century, and in the creation of representative organisations of employers and of workers. Further, India has taken the ILO as a model for its National Labour Conference which it is developing as a means of promoting the co-ordination of labour policy in this vast sub-continent with its widely varying conditions. Nevertheless there has been a growing feeling that the ILO and its conferences, with their predominantly Western outlook, have not so far paid sufficient attention to the various insistent problems connected with the poverty of the East and its rapid industrialisation. From the very beginning of India's connection with the ILO, therefore, Indian delegates have been demanding an extension of the ILO's methods of work, so that it may consider Eastern industrial and social problems in their own setting. The successful attempts that the ILO has made towards a regional treatment of social problems have been regarded as pointers for future action, and a persistent demand has for some time been coming from the Asiatic countries that the ILO should organise periodical regional conferences in Asia so that its peculiar problems of over-population and under production, of malnutrition and illiteracy, may be studied in their proper context, and adequate solutions suggested for them. Not only the Government of India, but also the representatives of employers and labour, have enthusiastically sponsored this demand, and but for the unfortunate intervention of World War II, the ILO might have summoned an Asiatic Regional Conference much earlier.

Now that the war is over the Governing Body of the ILO has accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold a Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference in India in January 1947; the Chinese Government have invited the ILO to hold the first Asiatic Regional Conference in China in 1948. The Government of India, in close co-operation with the ILO authorities, are now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the Preparatory Conference, the venue of which is likely to be New Delhi.

AGENDA

Among the subjects which will be on the agenda of the New Delhi Conference are (1) problems of social security, (2) labour policy in general, (3) enforcement of the social standards embodied in ILO Conventions, and (4) general economic background of social policy including problems of industrialisation. The Conference will also discuss a report by the Director of the ILO, dealing particularly with the question of the co-ordination of the regional activities with the general activities of the ILO.

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING

The proposd New Delhi Conference will be composed of the countries of South-East Asia, as the ILO has plans on hand for the summoning of another Conference of the countries of the Near and Middle East. The New Delhi Conference will therefore, consist of representatives from China, India and Siam (the three ILO Members of the South-East Asia), as also from Australia and New Zealand and from the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The other territories of the region, such as Burma Ceylon, Indo-China, Indonesia and Malaya, will be represented at the Conference as also the Metropolitan countries of this region, and the U.S.A. which is closely interested in the Far East. It is contemplated that Nepal would be represented by an Observer.

TRIPARTITE COMPOSITION

Each delegation will be composed of two Government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate the Governments concerned having full liberty to fix the number of technical advisers attached to each delegation.

A committee composed of the officers of the Governing Body and the representatives of the Governments of China, India, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. is to settle the manner in which the non-self-governing territories and the Metropolitan authorities of this area should be represented at the Conference. The ILO itself will be represented by a delegation of its Governing Body.

Victimisation Of Labour Worker In Jodhpur

The President, Electrical Dept. Employees' Union, Jodhpur, writes:—

The General Secretary of the Electrical Department Employees' Union and the young respected leader of the Jodhpur Working Class Com. Asharf has been dismissed today by Dharm Veer Kohli, Acting Chief Electrical Engineer. Asharf has been a fitter and serving for the last 11 years in Bijlighar. Prior to this many more had been dismissed, warned, served with quit-notices from departmental quarters they had been occupying for the last five to fifteen years. Among these are also included Amolak, joint secretary of the Union (Service 10 years) and Ibrahim, Madar Bux, Murtaza Khan (Service 10, 16 and 19 years respectively).

It may be recalled that about a fortnight back 19 days' strike in Railway and Bijlighar had been called off on the tacit understanding given to Mr. Guruswami (M.L.A Central) General Secretary A.I.R.F. by His Highness and the Chief Minister and to the Union representatives and to the staff that there shall be no victimisation. Yet to create dread of strike and crush the union strength severe repression has started.

The Jodhpur Railway Labour Union has pledged its solid support to their fellow workers in the Bijlighar.

INDIA CAN PROSPER ONLY AS ONE ECONOMIC UNIT

G. L. Mehta Hopes Commercial Development Would Not Be Treated As Communal Issue

POONA, Aug. 4, (A.P.I.):The need for a strong and representative Central Governmen with powers to plan, develop and safeguard the economic interests of the people of India was stressed by Mr. G. L. Mehta, a former president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, addressing the students of the Brihan-Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona, on the "economic implications of the Cabinet Mission's proposals." Principal D. G. Karve was in the chair.

Mr. Mehta said that although the Cabinet Mission recognised the importance of the economic unity of India, it left out some of the essentials of such economic unity in its organisation of the Union Centre.

"The fundamental problems in India", Mr. Mehta said, "are economic. What is urgently needed is better economic balance and an increase in the productive capacity. The standard of living of the people needs to be raised by country-wide economic and industrial development". Such development could, he believed, be brought about by one strong Government at the Centre on the basis of a national plan.

ESSENTIALS LEFT-OUT BY CABINET MISSION.

Referring to the subjects allotted to the Union Centre in the Mission's plan, Mr. Mehta said, "these subjects are inter-linked with the economic and industrial development of the country. Defence, for instance, could not be divorced from the development of basic and heavy industries. Defence depended upon the industrial equipment and potential of the whole country. Forsign affairs depended upon the inherent strength of the country and also included the right to enter into commercial treaties. It was essential to clarify what was meant by communications. Currency and tariffs should be regulated by a common authority. The question of financing the Centre was also a vital one. The "three-decker" system of Governments involved a complicated system of public finance.

"The prosperity which the U.S.A. enjoys or the planning which the U.S.S.R. has resorted to, can be India's provided economically she continues to be one unit. Industries in India require not only that sources of raw materials and power are available without restrictions but also a large and growing market. Otherwise our attention would be concentrated more on mutual tariff wars and discriminatory laws as in Burma and Ceylon rather than on constructive nation-building".

INDIAN STATES AND TRADE.

Referring to the group of Indian States, Mr. Mehta observed that it was possible that some of the States might not join the Union and some of them might allow foreign capital in their territories and introduce tariff barriers or other trade restrictions. Under such conditions industries will languish and there would be no comprehensive planning for India, he remarked.

In the international field, he said, India must speak with one voice whether at the U.N.O., the International Bank or International Conferences.

CONCLUDING, MR MEHTA SAID THAT WHEN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETS AND DISCUSSES THE POSSIBILITIES OF ENTERING INTO A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN, HE HOPED THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SAFEGUARDING THE VITAL ECONOMIC AND FISCAL INTERESTS OF INDIA WILL DETERMINE THE NEGOTIATIONS. HE ALSO HOPED THAT QUESTIONS REGARDING THE FISCAL ECONOMIC OR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY WILL NOT BE TREATED AS COMMUNAL QUESTIONS.

BACKGROUND OF POSTAL STRIKE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 29

The Postal Employees had a number of demands. The Government of India referred some of these demands to an Adjudicator and remaining of them to a Pay Commission. The postal employees, by accepting adjudication, 'ipso facto', accepted the Government's decision to refer a part of their demands to the Pay Commission. This will be evident from the fact that the postal employees through their representatives fully participated in adjudication proceedings. The President of the Union which is mainly responsible for the strike, Mr. N. M. Joshi, continues to function as a member of the Pay Commission. It was, for instance, open to the Union concerned to recall its President Mr. Joshi, if it disapproved of the Government's decision. It was after the adjudication proceedings had concluded and the adjudicator had commenced writing his Award, that the postal employees decided to go on strike. This incidentally, synchronised with the commencement of the Pay Commission's work.

Issue raised by the postal strike, therefore, is whether any adjudication in a labour dispute is possible, if the parties to dispute participate in adjudication with mental reservations and resort to direct action even before the Award is announced. It is true that a Caretaker Government is in office at the centre at present and any stick is good enough to beat it out of office. But precedents once created are not easily washed out. It will become extremely difficult for any representative Government of the future to deal with Labour Disputes, if the machinery for the settlement of these disputes were brought into ridicule. In this affair we are dealing with a principle and not with personalities.

IN 1942.

It is interesting that none of these Strike leaders advocated strike in sympathy with the Congress movement in August 1942. The Railwaymen with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as their Chief, the Postal Employees, notwithstanding their meagre salaries, the Communists with their creed to capture power through strikes and the Royists with Rs. 13,000 a month subsidy from the Government of India, all of them were for War Effort and not for the Congress movement in 1942. They could have easily paralysed the Government had they then joined the Congress movement. They resolutely stood out. If Japan was at the gate of India in 1942, hunger and death stalks India to-day. If they would have destroyed India and her constitutional advance by joining the Congress movement in 1942 they are equally destroying the economic recovery of India to-day on which depends so largely their own future well-being and prosperity.

BEWOOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Government has bungled. The major responsibility for the bungling rests not with Sir Harold Shoobert, but with his predecessor Sir Gurunath Bewoor at present the Commerce Member of the Government of India. As the Secretary of the Posts and Air Department, Sir Gurunath Bewoor would not honour the findings of his own Committee, presided over by the present Director-General, Mr. Krishna Prasad. As a Director-General, Sir Gurunath had made these poor postal employees to subscribe to several fighting planes, which he had presented to the British Government on behalf of his Department. As a matter of fact discontent had been smouldering since then and was kept under control by threats of emergency powers and by appeals to win the War. The War was won and Sir Gurunath has had his reward of the services he rendered. The poor postal employees, who slaved and had subscribed to the fighter planes is completely disillusioned.

Had Sir Gurunath implemented the recommendations of Krishna Prasad Committee, the present disaster might have been averted. Then again, if Sir Gurunath had given to the postal employees in February last what the Government is now prepared to give under the Rajadhyaksha Award to-day the present strike might have been averted. Then again, had the Government consulted the Standing Finance Committee before the strike had commenced, they would have had the support of both the Congress and League parties both of which are represented in that Committee, to deal with the strike. A Government which has no friends and no backing from the newspapers is doomed unless it is strong and firm. As it is, the Government has mishandled the whole situation. It has under-rated the strength of the Postal employees.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

The strike should, however, be a warning to the Government that all is not well in this country and the political issues must not overshadow economic issues. The Government should evolve forthwith an all India Price Policy and should control any rise in price level. In Delhi, for example, the price of green vegetables has suddenly shot up in spite of the Grow More Vegetable Campaign now in full blast here. Corruption, profiteering and blackmarkets still flourish and have made it really very difficult for people to maintain themselves. Appointment of Inspectors, generally leads to further addition in prices of essential commodities. The Government's own staff has harassed the public out of its wits The Government must put its own house in order if it is really anxious to restore industrial and economic peace in India.

Then again an All-India machinery for the settlement of trade disputes is urgently needed in India. To-day the pressure groups among the Government employees are endeavouring to secure maximum benefits for themselves in utter disregard to All-India economic fabric. The Government likewise, deals with these demands in isolation and departmentally. An All-India Board fully representative of Provincial Governments, employers and Labour will be able to view things from all angles and deal with them accordingly.

Germans Use "Funnel" To Quit Russian Zone

BERLIN, July 4. (Reuter): Communists in the British and Russian zones of Germany have established "funnel points" along the zone border through which members are illegally filtered into the British zone, according to German political sources here. A large quantity of propaganda material is also carried into the British zone along these well-organised "black highways" which are mainly east of Hamburg and near Oslar in the Hartz mountains, state these sources.

It is also stated that there is a guide system for travellers along "the black highways".

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Gandhiji's Plea For Peaceful Celebration Of Aug. 9

Commends Jawahar's Advice And Welcomes Jaiprakash's 'Withdrawal'

AHMEDABAD, August 4, (A.P.I.).

Under the caption "Ninth August" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's Harijan:—

"Nint August like April 6, April 13 and January 26, is a Red Letter Day in the battle of India's freedom. They are days for universal hartal in terms of Satyagraha, Truth and Non-Violence. But today, considered in terms of Satyagraha, hartals are generally taboo and more specially so, on the coming Ninth of August. They would be fitting if hartals are designed to signalize violence.

"TWO POWERFUL VOICES"

"Two powerful voices have spoken: One of the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the other the President of the Socialist Group, Shri Jai Prakash Narain. It is delicate for me to give my opinion when these two ardent lovers of their country speak in opposition. But as a Satyagrahi I must overcome the delicacy.

"Jai Prakash Narain is a Congressman. It is an open secret that he was offered a seat on the Working Committee by Panditji naturally under the belief that whatever views he entertained, he was too honest to be disloyal to the Congress in action. If now, in spite of knowing the Congress President's views to the contrary, he adheres to his own opinion given to the contrary, it would appear to be an act of disloyalty to the Congress. If therefore he has not withdrawn from the false position, I hope, recognizing the aptness of my remarks he will see the wisdom of retracing his steps.

"HARMFUL FOR COUNTRY"

"The Working Committee rightly or wrongly has taken a step. It has been endorsed by the A.I.C.C., it is up to every Congressman to support the Congress going to the Constituent Assembly by creating the atmosphere suitable for work in that Assembly. This I say even to those who distrust good faith in everything the British do. They may warn the Congress of the dangers they sense. This they were allowed by the President to have the fullest latitude to do at the recent A.I.C.C. meeting. Anything in excess of that opposition is surely harmful for the country. I would consider as such the hartal on the August 9.

"The Congress cannot have the cake and eat it too. It must be left free. It must be helped to develop freedom through the Constituent Assembly. It will not be a waste of effort to honestly work the Assembly for the purpose The Congress must not kill the hen before it has laid. Then mark the atmosphere in the country. There is senseless disorder as in Ahmedabad and elsewhere.

PARODY OF SATYAGRAHA

There is a parody of Satyagraha in the show staged by Dr. Ambedkar. In Satyagraha the cause has to be just and clear as well as the means. The cause is certainly vague. Even if the means are non-violent. I doubt the wisdom of the sympathetic paralysis of all business in Bombay and elsewhere, assuming the postal strike to be good on merits. Many would seem to have left off all thinking. They seem to take up any nostrum without caring to examine its merits.

"INVITING" DISORDER

To call for hartal in this atmosphere is to invite disorder. No disorder is conducive to the growth of Independence. Considered from every point of view, I hope that Ninth August next will see no hartal in India, but a peaceful and dignified orderly celebration of the day as advised by the President of the Congress.

COMMENDS JAIPRAKASH'S 'WITHDRAWAL'

(PANCHGANI, July 27, 1946.—P.S.—Before the despatch of this to "Harijan", I saw to my joy the withdrawal by Shri Jaiprakash of his proposal for hartal on 9th August. I am glad that the spirit of discipline has dictated this withdrawal. I might have cancelled the foregoing but for the important incidental observations in it.—M.K.G.)

Mahatma On "Why We Worship Netaji"

"Bose Had Told His Soldiers That On Going To India, They Must Follow The Way Of Non-Violence"

AHMEDABAD, August 4 (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Heal Thyself" Mahatma Gandhi writing in today's "Harijan" quotes at length from the letter of a correspondent who urges Gandhiji to show by personal example how riots can be quelled by non-violent means. The correspondent says that during the Ahmedabad riots, two Congress workers Shri Vasantrao and Shri Rajabali lost their lives in attempting to pacify the rioters and since then nobody had the courage to follow in their footsteps. The correspondent believes that if Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad personally many people would follow him in the path of non-violence.

"Your guidance and example can inspire many like me with courage and self-confidence. Once you have shown the way, the local workers will be able to follow it whenever occasion demands it. I feel that unless you set an example in action, your writings and utterances will not be of any use to the ordinary people, and even Congressmen, in organizing non-violent protection of society."

WHY NETAJI IS WORSHIPPED

Mahatma Gandhi says:

"I like the suggestion mentioned above. People followed my advice and took to non-violent resistance against the British Government, because they wanted to offer some sort of resistance, but their non-violence, I must confess was born of their helplessness. Therefore, it was the weapon of the weak. That is why to-day we worship Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj. We forget that Netaji himself had told his soldiers that on going to India they must follow the way of non-violence. This I have from the leaders of I.N.A. but we have lost all sense of discrimination. To restore it the I.N.A. men will have to live up to the ideal placed before them by Netaji. The work of those who believe in non-violence is very difficult in this atmosphere which is full of violence. The path of true non-violence requires much more courage than violence. We have not been able to give proof of such non-violence. We might look upon the action of Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Shri Vasantrao and Shri Rajabali as examples of the non-violence of the brave. But when communal feelings run high we are unable to demonstrate any effect of the sacrifices mentioned above. For that, many like Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi will have to lay down their lives. The fact that no one else in Ahmedabad has followed the example, set by Shri Vasantrao and Shri Rajabali shows that we have not yet developed the spirit of sacrifice to the extent of laying down our lives in

TEST OF NON-VIOLENCE

The correspondent has rightly said that under these circumstances, I should act myself whether others join me or not. It will be disgraceful on my part to sit at home and tell others to go and cannot be an indication of non-violence. I have never had the chance to test my non-violence in the face of communal riots. It might be argued that it was my cowardice which prevented me from seeking such a chance. Be that as it may, God willing, the chance will still come to me, and by throwing me in the fire, he will purify me and make the path of non-violence clear. No one should take it to mean that a sacrifice of my life will arrest all violence. Several lives like mine will have to be given if the terrible violence that has spread all over, is to stop and non-violence reign supreme in its place. The poet has sung: "The path of truth is for the brave never for the coward." The path of truth is the path of non-violence.

KOLHAPUR GOVT. GIVES LEAD

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 3 (API).—The members of the Praja Party in the Kolhapur Legislative Assembly have withdrawn their resignations of their Assembly membership on the assurance by the Kolhapur Government that the nominated non-official members will not vote for the purpose of electing representatives to the Constituent Assembly and such other important issues.

This assurance is given by Sir Thomas Austin, Prime Minister, on behalf of the Regency Council.

TASK FOR SIND CONGRESSMEN

Mrs. Asaf Ali On Movement Of "Brave & Daring Hurs"

KARACHI, August 3 (A. P. I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali left for Delhi by air to-day after completion of a whirlwind tour of Sind lasting one week.

Prior to her departure Mrs. Asaf Ali said that responsible Muslims in larger district towns feel that Sind Muslims would respond to mass ameliorative programme. They assured her that Muslim hostility towards the Congress would be removed if the Congress could befriend the Muslim masses by solving their cloth and food shortage problems. District Congressmen in Upper and Lower Sind, she said, realised that the Congress must reach the agricultural labour and small peasants. They are equally conscious that by neglecting the masses they have incidentally prevented the Muslims from entering the Congress fold. I hope that the Congress will reshape its policies along the Socialistic principles and devote its energies in field work in the districts.

Referring to the ur movement Mrs. Asaf Ali said that brave and daring Hurs are being subjected to a treatment that cannot but aggravate their resentment and egg them on to anti-governmental activities. In my view, the Sind Congress should apply its mind in finding a constructive and humanitarian solution of the Hur problem. Apparently leaderless today, the Hurs need guidance. Congress alone could give to their amazing qualities of courage a healthy direction.

Punjab Ban Lifted

SIMLA, August 3 (API).—The Punjab Government today cancelled the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. promulgated in the principal towns of the Punjab whereby the holding of public meetings and processions had been prohibited.

In withdrawing this order the Punjab Government point out—the action is being taken in response to the public demand and on account of Government's anxiety to impose as few restrictions as possible on freedom of speech and meeting.

U. P. MINISTRY DISCUSSES ALLEGED POLICE CIRCULAR

LUCKNOW, August 4 (A. P. I.): Important developments may follow the receipt yesterday by the Congress Ministry of a copy of the circular alleged to have been written by the Inspector of Police, U P. to all Superintendents of Police in the province asking them not to send direct replies to any queries addressed to them by the Government.

The circular it is understood is under the consideration of the Ministry whose action may be known shortly.

It may be recalled that the circular form the subject matter of a question in the U. P. Assembly yesterday.

DUTCH PLAN FOR EAST INDIES

Legislative Move For Care-taker Govt.

THE HAGUE, August 4 (Reuter): The Netherlands Government has introduced a Bill for the establishment of a Commission for the Netherlands Indies, it was officially announced here to-day.

It was proposed that the Commission in general should temporarily be charged with the execution of supreme authority and would contribute to preparations for a new political status of the Netherlands Indies within the realm, the announcement added.

Recent Dutch proposals for the Netherlands East Indies have envisaged the formation of a Federation of States within the Dutch Kingdom.

BIHAR MINISTER ATTACKS LEAGUE

"Desperate Bid To Preserve 'Status Quo' Of Muslims"

(From A Correspondent.)

At a crowded meeting of the city Weavers held on Sunday under the auspices of the Bombay City Weavers Co-operative Society, Haji Babullah Namazi presiding, Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari, Minister for Cottage Industries and P.W.D., Government of Bihar and Vice-President of the All-India Momin Conference, criticised the present Muslim leadership, characterising it as narrow-minded, sectionally communal and engaged in a desperate attempt to preserve the "status quo" among the Muslims in India. He observed that the Muslim leadership was bereft of true ideals of Islam. It had never tried to break the existing relationship between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'.

Referring to the plight of the Momins all over India, he said that they were the most oppressed and exploited. The hope for the regeneration of the Momins lay in their formidable organisation arrayed against all manner of exploitation and un-Islamic influence.

Referring to the renunciation of titles by many of the Muslim League leaders, he observed, that they should have done so 25 years ago. In fact, it was no sacrifice to renounce titles now, when the British were leaving this country for good.

Mr. Ansari revealed that the Government of Bihar had arranged to distribute 40,000 spinning wheels to the weavers to keep them busy during the period of their forced idleness owing to the inadequacy of quota of yarn to Bihar. He said that the Bihar Government was doing everything to raise the economic standard of the weavers (Momins).

Stressing the importance of cottage industries in the economic life of the country, Mr. Ansari observed that any effective and far-reaching plan for the amelioration of the masses of India should see to it that the inherent talents of the villager in the art of handicrafts are tapped to the utmost. The peculiar conditions of India warranted that her leaders do not cold-shoulder that productive channel.

Mr. Ansari said that the Bihar Ministry had formulated a comprehensive scheme for infusing fresh blood into the many home crafts.

Plight Of Surat Weavers

SURAT, Aug. 4. (A.P.I.): Surat, the second largest powerloom and handloom weaving centre in the country has to-day, thanks to the yarn shortage 4,000 out of 5,000 looms idle for 25 days in the month, said Mr. Nagindas Kharwar, President, Surat Weaving Association, in a statement to the A.P.I. He explained that while every loom required 300 lbs. of yarn per month hardly 50 lbs. of supplies were regularly made available. Besides, finer counts of yarn needed by the weavers were scarce. As a result thousands of workers remained idle.

Mr. Kharwar pleaded for an assured supply of yarn to be distributed equitably to all the looms.

Supplies Minister's Surat Programme

SURAT, August 4, (A.P.I.): A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister, Bombay by a various associations of Surat, when the Minister arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Desai was accompanied by Mr. J. K. Thakore Provincial Textile Controller Bombay.

During his three days' stay here Mr. Desai will discuss with local merchants and consumers' representatives the best arrangement for an equitable distribution of available cloth supplies for Surat town and the district.

DEPUTY FUEHRER ALIVE?

MUNICH, August 3 (A.P.A).—The Ex-Chauffeur of Hitler's missing Deputy, Martin Bormann, told the Associated Press of America today that he was "absolutely certain" he had seen his former employer in Munich two weeks ago.

"I am sure he is alive. He was too much of a coward to die in Berlin," said Jakos Glas, who was sacked by Bormann. Glas confirmed what he had told the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps—that he had seen the elusive Deputy-Fuehrer driving along the streets of the Bavarian capital.

Raw Cotton Situation

Foreign Importers Benefit At Cost Of Indian Cultivator

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. has issued the following interesting report dated August 2:—

The restoration of the modified O. P. A. Bill had an unsettling effect on the New York market, with bearish sentiment reflected by a decline extending to 5 cents between July 19 and 30. In fact, the sharp and rapid advance experienced during the temporary rescission of the Price Control Programme was entirely lost. Wide and violent fluctuations have been the order of the day and often is the market pegged by the permissible daily range, which, with effect from July 29 has been increased from 100 to 200 points both in New York and New Orleans. Heavy mill and replacement buying at lower levels, however provided a strong impetus for a sharp upturn in prices, which on the reported agreement on cotton goods ceilings insect complaints, and export enquiries credited to French sources raised the market on Wednesday to 2 cents above the previous close. Sales on that day were estimated at 425,000 bales.

PARITY PRICES.

The mid-July parity prices show spectacular gains compared with mid-June and this emphasises the general rise in costs of the goods farmers have to buy. The parity price of cotton increased to 24.66 as compared with mid-June revised figure of 23.31 and 21.45 mid-July last year. For cotton, this is the highest level recorded since 1920 when the average for that year was 25.42 cents. The lowest level was recorded in 1910 when the yearly average was only 12.03 cents. Based on mid-July parity, the average loan rate on the 1946 cotton crop 15/16th inch Middling would be 24.38 cents a pound gross weight, as compared with 21.09 for the 1945 crop.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Economics' prediction places cotton supplies during the year beginning August 1, 1946 at 17,100,000 bales the lowest for 17 years. This is made up of this year's crop estimated 9,500,000 bales and the estimated carryover of 7,600,000 bales.

CONTROL IN BRITAIN.

Sir Stafford Cripps' refusal to receive another Lancashire deputation on the fate of the Liverpool cotton market confirms the general impression that the Government is determined to proceed with their declared policy of raw cotton. The Advisory Committee is expected to be established shortly and the Control will proceed with the building of a permanent staff of the new centralised organisation.

The Bombay Forward Market is in a waiting mood. The chief uncertain element in the situation which deters initiative at the moment is the one relating to the floors and ceilings for the 1946 crop. This together with the dislocation caused by the continued strike in Posts and Telegraphs service made for comparative dullness and induced liquidation by disappointed bulls. I.C.C. September selling down to Rs. 454.

DOMESTIC ISSUE.

Just when cotton interests were discussing the imminent possibility of raising the floors and ceilings in view of the soaring prices of the world's cottons, the sudden decline in American prices threw cold water on their expectations. Indian cotton is, nevertheless, comparatively cheap, being about 16 cents below New York, but the trade itself feels rather sceptic as to whether the Government will take into consideration the factor of world prices in determining the price range for Indian cotton. It is feared that they may view it as purely a domestic issue to be considered in the context of the general control in India. Such a policy is opposed on the ground that as Indian cotton mill cloth are exported, it would benefit foreign importers at the cost of the Indian cultivator, who, it is argued, does not get his parity price.

While the statistical position and the comparative cheapness of Indian cotton suggest eventually higher prices, operators will not enter the market as long as the Government attitude regarding the price control remains an enigma and as long as a clear export policy is not determined.

CROP OUTLOOK.

In the Punjab, weather remained dry and clear. Early rain is generally needed. Reports from Sind also stress the need for early rains. Beneficial rains in Gujerat have considerably facilitated field operations. Crop has made good progress so far. In Khandesh and Moghal, light showers have taken place, but these were too scanty to relieve the growing need for really soaking rains. Moderate rains have occurred in Berars and Central India, but more rain is needed to help the plant growth. There was continuous rain in C.P. where break is welcome for free development of plants. While scattered showers were reported in Gedag, there has been general rainfall in Hubli, Ballhongal and Ranebennur area. Mungari crop is doing well. Westerns/Northerns came in for continued rains for which there was a crying need. These have benefited the healthy growth of seedlings as well as enabled farmers to go on with sowings where they were withheld for want of rains.

New York Cotton Steady On Expectation Of Bullish Bureau Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 2

Cotton opened firm 35 to 25 higher on overnight accumulation of mill buying but soon reacted sharply on increased profit-taking and some hedging finding offtake indifferent. The market rallied on trade absorption of offerings and the continued tendency to emphasise the bullish statistical position, crop and weather complaints and short crop prospects plus revived foreign demand. At noon the market was quieter 8 lower to 3 higher.

The market in the afternoon was more orderly than recently and continued the noon rally owing to mill buying and covering which countered profit-taking and hedges possibly because there were lacking the earlier aggression. The expectation of a bullish official crop estimate on August 8 was helpful and reattracted attention to the necessity for unusually good conditions during the critical growing months, as current trade ideas suggest that the crop is only sufficient to meet domestic mill needs. The market closed steady 13 to 28 higher. Sales are estimated at 300,000 bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Maize sagged on Commission House liquidation and local selling stimulated by reports of fairly good rains over the belt. On the other hand, oats displayed independent firmness reflecting good cash demand and further purchases credited to the commodity credit corporation.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, August 1.

	£
Total bullion	1,611,000
Public deposits	7,000,000
(a) Other deposits	293,200,000
Government securities	262,800,000
(b) Other securities	25,109,000
Notes Gold and Silver coins	14,240,000
Notes in circulation	1,386,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	4.9 p.c
(a) Other deposits include bankers deposits	238,700,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	15,800,080
Total deposits	300,200,000
Total securities	287,900,080

EGYPT FIRM

Reply To Latest Br. Proposals On Revision Of Treaty

CAIRO August 3 (Reuter): Egypt's reply to the latest British proposals on the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty—sent to Whitehall on Thursday—shows "a strong determined attitude," it was reliably learned here today.

Reports, however, that Egypt has rejected the British proposals on points in dispute out of hand were described as "unduly strong language."

The three major points under dispute are: The period required for complete evacuation of British troops; the circumstances in which the proposed joint defence board will function and the future of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The influential Arabic language paper "Akhbar El Yom" said today in a dispatch from London that the Egyptian reply expressed disappointment at the results—or lack of them—produced by four months of negotiations. "The Egyptian negotiators are taking a firm stand and insist on their latest proposals being accepted by Britain" the paper said.

24-LAKHS AIRCRAFT FACTORY

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.—Twenty-four lakhs by way of capital expenditure and thirty-seven lakhs by way of recurring expenditure will be the estimated cost of an aircraft factory which is being set up at Bangalore. The factory will start negotiations with the Railway Board for the manufacture of third class coaches.

As anticipated during the Budget session of the Central Assembly, the Government of India has decided to expand the Santa Cruz aerodrome at Bombay, the Willingdon airport at Delhi and the Dum Dum aerodrome at Calcutta at an estimated cost of 21 lakhs. An Aeronautical Directorate is also being set up at a cost of 9 lakhs annually.

Five Resisters Jailed In S. Africa

DURBAN, August 3, (Reuter): Five resisters were sentenced today, but the fines were not paid.

The number of those gaoled to date is 325.

MANILAL GANDHI TO PARTICIPATE IN SATYAGRAHA

JOHANNESBURG, August 4 (A. P. A.): Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, said in Durban yesterday that he is preparing to take a leading part in the passive resistance struggle against South Africa's anti-Asiatic Laws.

He issued a statement saying that South Africa "is unfit for any self-respecting Indian to live in under the present conditions."

C.-in-C.'s U. K. Programme

NEW DELHI, August 3. (A.P.I.): Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, is leaving for the U. K. by air on August 6, says a press note. He will attend a strategical and tactical discussion to be had at the Staff College Chamberley, under the direction of Field Marshal Lord Montgomery Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The C.-in-C. expects to return to India at the beginning of September. During Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck's absence Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Smith, Chief of the General Staff will deputise, as Commander-in-Chief in India.

U. S. "Victory Day"

WASHINGTON, August 3, (Reuter): President Truman today proclaimed August 14—the first anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender—as Victory Day in the United States.

DISPOSALS

SUBMARINE BATTERY

The Director General of Disposal (Electrical General Directorate), New Delhi, invites tenders for the purchase of the following stores available at H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay:—

SUBMARINE BATTERY consisting of three sections of 112 cells each. Tudor make type SK1.41; Height to top of terminals 3 ft-6 inches, Width 1 ft 5-3/8", Breadth 1 ft. 0-7/16". Capacity 5500 Amperes hours at 10 hour rate; 1230 Amperes hours discharge of 3700 amperes for 20 minutes.

This is tender No. DGD/EG-111/SR-50026 due on the 25 August, 1946.

Full particulars regarding facilities for inspection, depositing of earnest money, and procedure for submission of offers and for taking delivery may be obtained from this Office or Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, or Regional Commissioners Disposals, Calcutta, Lahore, Cawnpore and branch offices at Madras and Karachi.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines).

DS/78

BOOKS

By Dr. K. V. MATHEW, Travancore.

(1) PRACTICAL REJUVENATION

1946 Edn. Rs. 2/12

"Of immense practical help and service to most men who have begun to feel afraid of the chilling hand of senility."
—"MORNING STAR"

(2) BIRTH CONTROL

1946 Edn. Rs. 2/8

"The book is intensely practical and every reader will find it a very useful manual on the subject."
—"THE HINDU"

(3) CAUSES AND CURE OF STERILITY.

1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12

"Deals with all the aspects of sterility in men and women and indicates some sure practical methods, based on his extensive medical experience and observation. It is a helpful book written in an equally helpful manner which should prove a boon to every sterile couple."
—"THE ORIENT"

HEALTH BOOK STALL

7, Krishnan Koil Street, G. T. MADRAS.

Now In its 50th year

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE : LAHORE

INDIA'S FRONT RANK LIFE OFFICE WITH HALF A CENTURY OF ACCUMULATED RESOURCES AND REPUTATION FOR PROMPT SERVICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.

★ A record new business every year.

★ Low expenses.

★ Prompt settlement of Claims.

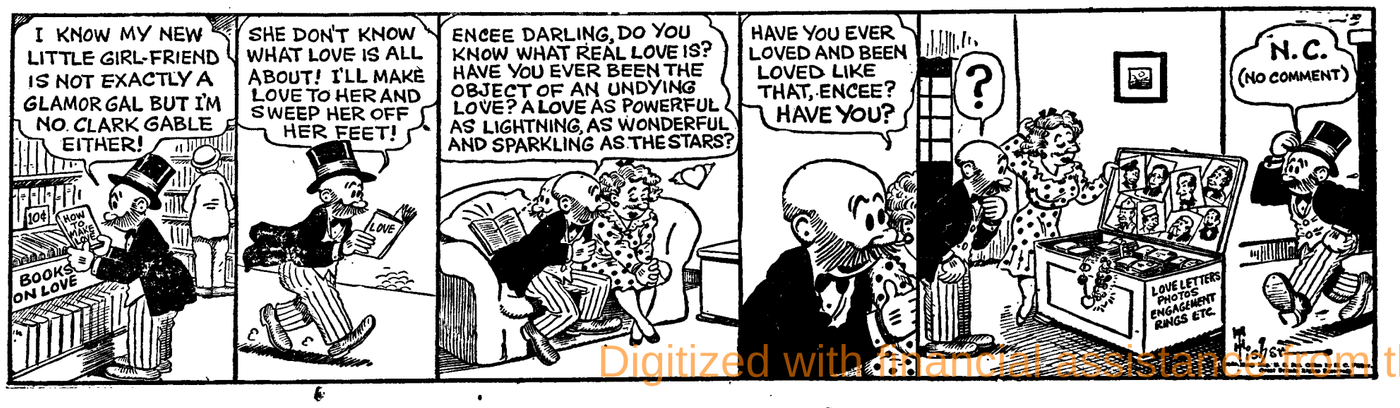
BHARAT'S field workers score where others fail because the name BHARAT inspires confidence.

BUSINESS FIGURES for 1945

New Business Over Rs. 4 crores
Total Income Over Rs. 80 lakhs
Total Assets Over Rs. 370 lakhs
Total claims Over Rs. 338 lakhs paid

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

MUTT AND JEFF—Who Started That Old Wheeze About Shortage Of Manpower? By BUD FISHER


I KNOW MY NEW LITTLE GIRL-FRIEND IS NOT EXACTLY A GLAMOR GAL BUT I'M NO CLARK GABLE EITHER!
BOOKS ON LOVE
SHE DON'T KNOW WHAT LOVE IS ALL ABOUT! I'LL MAKE LOVE TO HER AND SWEEP HER OFF HER FEET!
ENCEE DARLING, DO YOU KNOW WHAT REAL LOVE IS? HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THE OBJECT OF AN UNDYING LOVE? A LOVE AS POWERFUL AS LIGHTNING, AS WONDERFUL AND SPARKLING AS THE STARS?
HAVE YOU EVER LOVED AND BEEN LOVED LIKE THAT, ENCEE? HAVE YOU?
?
LOVE LETTERS PHOTOS ENGAGEMENT RINGS ETC.
N. C. (NO COMMENT)

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Young Maharastrian 28 years, sound health mild temperament, sporting nature, earning Rs. 150/- p.m. wants bride, moderately educated, well-versed in domestic affairs and sporting. Write full details with photograph to Box No. 2968, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted efficient Steno-Typist, either sex, for Limited Concern. Good prospects. Apply personally Central Syndicate, Limited. 16, Old Custom House Road, Bombay. 2988

Wanted Labour Officer for Santa Cruz Works. Must be a Graduate having at least 8 years' experience in handling labour in large Works in India or abroad. Salary depending on qualifications and experience. Apply Tata Air Lines, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. (9184)

Wanted A Clerk, who can attend independently to business correspondence, can type letters, knowing accounts. Only experience hands should need apply No. 2991, "Bombay Chronicle."

Local experienced and well connected Manager and a cashier for our proposed branch at Bombay to be opened shortly. Please write in confidence to N. D. Kapur, Managing Director. The Prabhat Bank Limited, (Scheduled Bank) Lahore. (9169)

Wanted M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. as assistant medical officer. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply immediately stating full particulars to the Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar State (Kathiawar). (9170)

Immediately wanted Graduates trained, experienced preferred. Apply personally Principal Cutchi Visha Oswal High School, Bombay 9. (2982)

Wanted an Assistant Engineer for an up-country Textile Mill. Only persons with least seven years' water-tube boilers turbine and electrical experience need apply. One with Academic qualifications will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 2956, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Overseas—(a) Qualified and experienced Compounder Dressers; (b) Pathological Assistants possessing recognised certificate in Pathological Technique with special reference to Microscope work; (c) certified Health Inspector with practical experience of conservancy, handling labour, anti-Malaria work, etc. Age 25-35 years. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, to P.O. Box 919, Bombay. (9138)

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Book your accommodation in advance. Vegetarians only. No correspondence. Call on Bulsroyce Syndicate, Bulsroyce Colony, Military Road, Santa Cruz. (2981)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Decent Hindu couple desires accommodation. Good terms. Phone Khatri 61223, Office Hours. (2975)

Wanted a shop in Kalbadevi, other business centres, or vicinity. Apply, Ration Shop No. 282, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, Bombay (2972)

Want one medium and one small size Rooms with or without Telephone in Kalbadevi or Fort area. Dalals and interested persons write Box No. 2984, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Office accommodation or Single Room, Fort, or Near Dhobitalao. Apply Box No. 2989, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Professional Diploma Courses, viz., Company Secretarial, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (2960)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ask for Esty Brand Caffein-Aspirin tablets. Sold by all Chemists and Stores also at Tablets, Ltd., Depot, 11, Western India House, Fort, Bombay. (9186)

Vitamins—When Doctor prescribes a multi-vitamin tonic, take Panovit tablets containing A, B1, B2, C & D obtainable from your Chemists or from Tablets Limited, Madras. Also at 11, Western India House, Fort, Bombay. (9187)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

American Automatic Turret Lathe a self-contained unit, with precision helical head stock gears, head stock arranged for 27 spindle speeds. Complete with motor and 25 standard tools and attachments. Highly suitable for precision mass production works. Contact: Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. 2985

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale in Poona, one running Ice and Aerated Mfg. Co. of high repute. Apply Box No. 2957, "Bombay Chronicle."

RADIO FOR SALE

New all wave radio sets have arrived. Come and select your requirements from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd. 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Post Box 1312, Bombay 1. Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, New Delhi. (8153)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill, No. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, and will be received upto 16-8-1946 at the registered office, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender forms can be had from this office. (9178)

THE MOTOR HOUSE (GUJARAT) LIMITED

HAVE to advise that the PRINCIPAL OFFICE is now TRANSFERRED TO BOMBAY at HAROON HOUSE, 4th Floor, 294A, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 34091. (9174)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Share Certificates relating to shares of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., of Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and of "The British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd." (Incorporated in England) having its Bombay Office at Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, respectively, standing in the name of Framroze Erachshaw, of Lal Darwaza, Ahmedabad, are lost or destroyed. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the abovenamed Companies respectively, within one month from the date hereof after which the Companies concerned will issue duplicate Certificates for the said Shares:—

1. Certificates relating to 3 Shares Nos. 22542; 22543 and 22544 of "The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd."
2. Share Certificates Nos. 19538 and allotment certificates Nos. 1462 and 6538 for 25, 6 & 1 shares respectively bearing distinctive Nos. 471374-98, 2258545-550 and 2479730 of "The British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd."

F. ERACHSHAW,
(Shareholder).
(9172)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Pulses, Dry Coconuts (Copra), Dry Chillies, Tamarind and Spices at the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Tender forms together with the conditions of supply may be obtained free of charge from the above office. The last date of return of tenders is 14th August, 1946. (9150)

NOTICE

WANTED A MEDICAL OFFICER in the grade of Rs. 200-20-400 for the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital. Those who possess M.B.B.S. with D.T.M. or B.Hy. or higher qualifications need apply. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience and pay required along with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 25th August, 1946. The applicant will be on one year's probation in the first instance. The selected candidate will be a full time servant, and debarred from private practice and will have to stay in the quarters.

(Sd.) S. P. SHAH,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
29th July, 1946. (9181)

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay, the 15th July, 1946.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1946, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1946, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

A. R. CHISHOLM,
Managing Director.
(9074)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Advertiser wishes to Buy English Pictures. Preferably good serials. Write Post Box 4035, Tardeo, Bombay. 2987

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for Sales. Eastern Electric Fans. Eagle Hornes, Cycle spare parts. Gamandra Sales, Nawab Mansion, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. 2598

Diwali and New Year Presents! Latest designs in Leather and Metal Gift Articles, such as Money purses, Diaries, Keytainers, Policy Cases, Brief cases, Spectacle Cases, Document Cases, Ash Bowls, Inkstands, etc., will be supplied at rockbottom prices by actual Manufacturers. Exporters and Commission Agents also required. Please write to Box No. 2990, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

POSTAL NOTICE

IN ADDITION to the benefits which the P & T Officials will get under the Adjudicator's Award as notified in the Press, before the following are the further benefits sanctioned by Government pending recommendations of the Pay Commission. THESE CONCESSIONS WILL BE ADMISSIBLE TO THE STAFF ON DUTY ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1946 AND STRIKERS REJOINING BY THAT DATE.

(1) House Rent allowance of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff in Bombay increased from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10/- per mensem from 1st July 1946.

(2) Compensatory House Rent Allowance to Clerks, Telegraphists, etc. a minimum of Rs. 10/- from 1st July 1946.

(3) Compensatory allowance to all officials on old time scales of pay in Bombay at Rs. 5/- per mensem from 1st July, 1946.

(4) Grain Compensation Allowance at Rs. 3-12-0 per mensem will be given effect to WITH RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT FROM 1ST FEBRUARY, 1945 to all places outside Bombay City where no Grain Concession is granted. The benefit in lump sum will be Rs. 67-8-0.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION

of 3½ per cent.

NON-TERMINABLE LOANS

FROM THE 15TH AUGUST 1946 TO THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1946.

(both days inclusive)

Holders of

(1) 3½ Per cent. Loan of 1842-43,
(2) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55,
(3) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1865,
(4) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1879 and
(5) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-1

(Notified for discharge vide Government Notification No. D/4766-B/46 dated the 24th May, 1946).

will have the option of converting their holdings at par into

(1) 3 Per Cent. Conversion Loan of 1946—
Issue price Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)
or

(2) 2¾ Per Cent. Loan 1976—
Issue price Rs. 99 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)

The 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 is not redeemable before the 16th September 1986 and the investor is guaranteed the rate of interest at 3% for forty years.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India and at all Government Treasuries.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

Issued by Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

8915 AC-78

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 39TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED will be held at the Mill Premises, Indore, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1946, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1945.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the contributions as set forth in the Directors' Report.
4. To confirm the appointment of Seth Kudilal Govindram Seksaria as a Director of the Company under Article No. 92.
5. To elect Directors in place of Seth Chandmal Lachhmandas and Mr. R. C. Jall, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year, i.e., for the year 1946 and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that the Chairman may be pleased to bring before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as previously advertised, will remain CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1946 to TUESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1946, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
Indore, dated 23rd July, 1946.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on and after the 3rd day of September, 1946 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 2nd day of August, 1946, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, MILL PREMISES, INDORE, upon presentation of DIVIDEND WARRANTS which will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9185

G.I.P. RAILWAY-TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal No. 4 oval shape ingots. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 26-8-46 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 9152

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of India are contemplating the installation of plywood factories in Port Blair through private enterprise. Availabilities of timber for this purpose are estimated at 24,000 tons per annum in species suitable for plywood manufacture. Persons or firms desirous of applying for the above scheme may obtain further details and the form of a questionnaire to be filled up from the Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Imperial Secretariat, North Block, New Delhi. Copies of questionnaire may be obtained from the said officer on payment of Rs. 10/- each. The last date of applying for questionnaire will be 31st August 1946. 9081

NOTICE.

To

The Shareholders of

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

The Shareholders of the Company are informed that copies of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1945-46 have been posted according to the Articles of Association of the Company to those members whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th July 1946 to their registered address. In view, however, of the Postal Strike, Shareholders are requested to call at their postal delivery centres and collect their copies. In case they are unable to obtain them, they may apply to the Company for another copy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.,
TATA INDUSTRIES LTD.,
Managing Agents,
(Sd.) A. D. SHROFF.
Director.

Bombay, 31st July, 1946. 9179

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED
CLERK-TYPISTS TO PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for six posts of Clerk-Typists to Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers in the scale of Rs. 50-3-95-5-160 (plus dearness allowance) from matriculates domiciled in the Province of Bombay between 18 and 25 years of age. The candidates must possess good knowledge of typewriting (speed of 30 words per minute). The posts are temporary in the first instance but likely to be made permanent in due course. Candidates already in Government service are eligible to apply but they are required to forward their applications through their Heads of Departments who should state whether they can be spared or not. Applications may be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 20th August 1946. Candidates called for interviews at Poona will have to come at their own expense.

H. T. SORLEY,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bombay,
Political and Services Department,
18, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDERS

1. TENDERS are invited for washing of linen comprising of bed sheets, pillow cases, face and bath towels, dusters and mosquito nets of Retiring Rooms of Bombay Central.
2. The Tenderer should quote the rate for washing 100 pieces.
3. The successful tenderer must be prepared to start work from 1st September 1946 and execute before that date an Agreement, a form of which can be obtained on application to the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway. He will be required to deposit Rs. 800/- as a security for due fulfilment of the contract. Tenderers should also pay Rs. 5/- on account of the preparation of the Agreement and the actual cost of the stamps to be affixed thereto.
4. Tenders should be sent sealed, superscribed "Tender for the Contract for Washing Linen at Bombay Central" and addressed to the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, so as to reach not later than 12 hours on 10th August, 1946.
5. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. There are no printed tender forms and tenders may be submitted on plain paper. 9183

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE OFFG. CITY ENGINEER invites quotations for the supply of lorries on hire for the period of six months from 1-9-1946 to 28-2-1947. The quotations will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1946.

Quotations should be sent in sealed envelopes superscribed "Quotation for the supply of lorries on hire required by the Mechanical Engineer", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, with a deposit of Rs. 3,000/-.

Forms of quotation, terms and conditions, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer on payment of a fee of Rupee one each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application at his Office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, give any further information that may be rquired.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any quotation.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1946. 9182

ORDER

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 25th July, 1946.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

No. 154|VIII-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Order issued in Government Notification, Civil Supplies Department, No. 154|1|VIII-D, dated 15th May, 1946, as follows, namely:—

In the Schedule 'B' appended to the said Order after the entry against item (ii) under 'Dharwar' district the following new entries shall be inserted, namely:—

			Rs.	as.	ps.
KONKAN					
Thana.	Surati Kolam.		8	0	0
	Jirasal.		7	0	0
Bombay Suburban District.	Surati Kolam		8	0	0
	Jirasal.		7	0	0
Kolaba.	Kolumba.		7	0	0
Ratnagiri.	—		8	0	0

With reference to sub-rule (1) of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above Order should be given by publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette and in the following newspapers, namely:—

1) Times of India, Bombay.
2) Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.
3) Free Press Journal, Bombay.
4) Morning Standard, Bombay.
5) Navakal, Bombay.
6) Vividh Vritta, Bombay.
7) Jame-e-Jamshed, Bombay.
8) Bombay Samachar, Bombay.
9) Mumbaee Vartaman, Bombay.
10) Samyukta Karnatak, Hubli.
11) Dnyan Prakash, Poona.
12) Kesari, Poona.
13) Navshakti, Bombay.
14) Roznama-e-Khilafat, Bombay.
15) Inquilab, Bombay.
16) Vishwamitra, Bombay.

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
W. G. HULLAND,
Joint Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of Typists Clerks in the Schools Committee's Office, on a salary of Rs. 80/-+Rs. 10/- Duty Allowance p.m. in the grade of Rs. 60-5-100-4-115-5-140+Rs. 22/- Dearness Allowance The Dearness Allowance is subject to any variation or cancellation later on as may be decided by the Municipal Corporation. The candidates must have at least passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University and must possess a certificate of proficiency in typing from a recognised institution and must possess a speed of at least forty words per minute. Applicants will have to be interviewed by the Schools Committee and they will have to come for an interview at their own cost. The selected candidates will have to work on probation for one year before being made permanent on approved service. The age of the candidate should not be below 18 years or above 35 years.

The selected candidates will be subject to the Municipal Service Regulations and will also get the benefit of the Municipal Provident Fund Regulations.

Intending applicants should state in their applications, their qualifications, previous experience, if any, age, caste and creed, mother tongue, and should send their applications to the Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee, Glider Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7), so as to reach her on or before the 13th August, 1946.

S. DALLAS,
Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office, Bombay, 2nd August, 1946. 9189

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twentysixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 27th August 1946 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1946.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 25th July 1946. 9175

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO. LTD.
BEARER DEBENTURE BOND LOST IN TRANSIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Five and Half per cent Second Debenture bond belonging to Mr. DAHYABHAI LULLOOBHAI RUWALA of Surat and bearing Distinctive No. 1488 is reported to have been lost in transit while travelling between Bombay and Surat on or about the 20th day of April 1946. Any claim regarding the above bearer debenture bond should be notified to the Company at Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, WITHIN ONE MONTH FROM THIS DATE. If no claim is received within the period, duplicate will be issued.

for and on behalf of
The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary. 9176

DASHLIGHT MANTLES
FITS ALL INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS
UNRIVALLED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE & LONG LIFE
RADHA KANTO BOSE & SONS LTD.
211, OLD CHINA BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Amratlal Nagardas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:

All persons having any claim, interest, or demand howsoever against, in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trusts, easements, maintenance share, possession, coparcenery right or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, interest or demand howsoever and the same, if any, shall be deemed and treated as having been waived or abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground or plot of Khalsa Tenure situate lying and being at Ghatkopar in Greater Bombay and forming part of the Town Planning Scheme II in Taluka South Salsette of Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra being Plot No. 59 of the said Scheme and containing by admeasurement 1244 (One thousand two hundred and forty-four) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 60 and partly by Plot No. 61 of the said Scheme on or towards the West by Plot No. 56 of the said Scheme on or towards the North by Plot No. 58 of the said Scheme and on or towards the South by Public Road known as Third Road of the said Scheme.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1946.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (9177)

NOTICE OF SALE

NUSSERWANJI DHUNJISHAW KARAKA Administrator to the estate of his wife BAI MEHERBAI and DHUN NUSSERWANJI KARAKA, RATA PESTONJI ENGINEER and SORAB NUSSERWANJI KARAKA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or interest in against or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the publication hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of land of perpetual Fazandari tenure with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Marine Street near Dhobi Talao in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector's New Survey No. 6290 (part), New No. 737 and Cadastral Survey No. 124 of Bhuleshwar Division Municipal C Ward No. 2436 Street No. 6 together with the compound wall standing on the Eastern side of the property. Area 110 sq. yards according to the last document but according to C. S. Register 118 sq. yds. Boundaries: East formerly by the Framji Cawasji Institute and now vacant land, West by Sweepers' passage, South by 1st Marine Street and North by Sweepers' passage.

Dated, this 3rd day of August 1946.

DINKARRAU & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (9188)

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Bombay Office and Clinic:—
PAREKH MANSION, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay 4.

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